The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7451.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1875.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

COL. VALENTINE BAKER FOUND GUILTY OF INDECENT ASSAULT AND SENT TO PRISON.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Col. Valentine Baker was arraigned before the Assizes here to-day to answer the indictment charging him with an assault upon a young lady in a railway carriage. The trial was concluded this evening, and Col. Baker was found not guilty of attempting to ravish the complainant, but guilty of indecent assault, and was sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months and to pay a fine of £500. He is also to pay the costs of the prosecution.

THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH TARIFF TOO LOW.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The *Times* says the system introduced by the Government for sending messages over the telegraph lines in Great Britain for one shilling has disappointed anticipations. It says the time is coming when this rate will cease to pay, and unless a great change is made, the service will become a heavy and increasing permanent charge on the country's finances.

MR. MOODY AT WREXHAM—EIGHTEEN THOUSAND OPERATIVES IDLE AT OLDHAM.

LONDON, Aug. 3—6 A. M.—Mr. Moody addressed an assemblage of 30,000 people at Wrexham last Sunday.

Telegrams from Oldham announce that the strike in the cotton mills is almost universal. Eighteen thousand operatives are idle. The feeling against the employers is very bitter.

THE REBELLION IN HERZEGOVINA.

THE INSURGENTS GAINING GROUND—THEY THREATEN TREBIGUE.

VIENNA, Aug. 2.—The *Presse* says: "According to intelligence received from the camp of the Herzegovina insurgents a number of engagements have been fought between the Turkish troops and the insurgents during the last three days, first along the left bank of the River Narenta, and subsequently at Kupa Stolatz, Nevesigue, and Drenovace. The Turks are reported to have lost three cannon and eighty rifles. Popvopolje has also risen.

Seven hundred insurgents intend occupying the road to Trebigue. The insurgents expect the inhabitants of Suma and the population of the frontier of Montenegro to join them in a couple of days, and that they will thus be enabled to besiege Trebigue."

THE REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE ISSUE A MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Aug. 3—6 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* reports that the Revolutionary Committee of Herzegovina have issued and widly circulated a manifesto advocating the incorporation of Herzegovina and Bosnia with Servia and Montenegro.

THE OBJECT OF PRINCE MILAN'S VISIT TO VIENNA.

VIENNA, Aug. 2.—The object of Prince Milan, of Servia, in coming to this city was to see his mother and consult with a physician about a throat disease from which he is suffering. The *Presse* says the absence of the court and Foreign Office officials negatives the conjectures that the Prince's visit has a political motive.

FRANCE.

THE ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATES 30,000 FRANCS FOR THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 2.—The National Assembly, on Saturday, voted an appropriation of 30,000 francs for the benefit of French exhibitors at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

THE SENATE BILL AND CHANNEL TUNNEL BILL PASSED.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 2.—The Assembly today passed the bill constituting the Senate and the Channel Tunnel bill.

GERMANY.

DEPARTURE OF THE GERMAN MINISTER FOR THE UNITED STATES—THE RIFLE MEETING AT MUNICH.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Baron von Schloesser, the German Minister to the United States, sailed from Hamburg Saturday for New-York.

The German Federal rifle meeting opened at Munich yesterday. Marksmen from the United States, Russia, Austria, and Switzerland will take part in the contests.

SPAIN.

SEO DE URGEL STILL UNDER FIRE—CARLIST GENERALS CONFINED IN THE MOUNTAINS.

MADRID, Aug. 2.—Official dispatches report that Gen. Martinez-Campos continues to cannonade the citadel of Seo de Urgel.

The Carlist Generals Saballs and Dorregaray have attempted to descend into the plain before Barcelona, but were met by the Alfonsist forces under Gen. Weiler, and retreated to the mountains.

BRAZIL AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

THE CORRESPONDENCE ABOUT THE PARAGUAYAN TREATIES.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Advices from Rio Janeiro report that the Argentine Government has made a moderate and pacific reply to the Brazilian note in regard to the Paraguayan treaties, and the fears of war have been dispelled.

A NEW CABINET IN URUGUAY.

THE MINISTRY RESIGN AND OTHERS ARE APPOINTED.

MONTEVIDEO, July 31.—The Ministry has resigned and another one has been formd. The new Cabinet is constituted as follows: Narvaga, Minister of the Interior; Camas, Minister of Finance; Bustamente, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Latorna, Minister of War.

BURGLARS AT WORK IN ERIE. PENN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 2.—On Saturday night or yesterday morning the hardware and gun store of C. Swift, at Corry, was broken into and nearly everything of value carried off. It is estimated that over $1,000 worth of guns, rifles and revolvers, cutlery, hardware, and other goods was stolen. The burglary was only discovered yesterday afternoon. From the reports, it would seem that two men drove up through an alley to the rear of the store, broke open the back door, and quietly loaded their plunder in the wagon, and then drove off for parts unknown.

The house of Mrs. G. Allen, at Linesville, was entered early on Friday morning, and $500 worth of jewelry and a large amount of money and United States bonds stolen. Four other houses were entered the same night, the burglars meeting with varied success.

THE SUMNER STATUE.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 2.—The Committee of Design on the proposed statue of Sumner threw open this morning to the public the twenty-six models sent them by artists in response to their invitation. The models comprise the works of Millmore, Ball, Wood, Miss Hosmer, and others, and many of them are meritorious works of art.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

REPUBLICAN GAINS ALL OVER THE STATE—HARLAN REDUCES THE LOUISVILLE MAJORITY OVER ONE THOUSAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 2.—The results of the election as far as known, at midnight, show a healthy growth of Republican sentiment all through the State.

As predicted in the letter published in THE TIMES of the 29th, the aggregate vote in this city is largely increased, and Harlan reduced the Democratic majority by more than 1,000. In 1871 Gov. Leslie's majority was 3,500 in the city; McCreary's majority is only 2,500. Returns from Lexington and other parts of the State show a largely-increased Republican vote.

The Republican increase all through the State seems to be in the white vote. It will prove a solid and genuine increase, and shows a good Summer's canvass.

BISHOP WHITTINGHAM.

FINDING OF THE BOARD OF INQUIRY—INSUFFICIENT GROUNDS TO PUT THE BISHOP ON TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—The investigation into the charges preferred against Bishop Whittingham came to an end to-day, and his friends and the High Church party generally are happy over the fact that the preliminary court of inquiry has decided that he shall not be presented for trial before an ecclesiastical court. The board, by a vote of 9 to 4, sustained the Bishop, and passed a resolution that there was not sufficient ground for this trial. The debate was heated and vigorous on both sides. Judge Sheffey, of Virginia, concluded with a brilliant speech in favor of the trial of the Bishop, after which the adverse resolution was adopted, the four members from the Diocese of Virginia only voting against it. A curious feature of the action of the Board was that after adopting the resolution, they also passed others condemning the practice of the clergy of Mount Calvary Church, for refusing to bring whom to trial the case against Bishop Whittingham was made up. It was the expressed opinion of the majority that Bishop Whittingham, having rebuked the Mount Calvary clergymen and warned them not to repeat the offense, which was actually that of saying prayers for the dead, which involved the doctrine of purgatory, the demands of Church law were fully satisfied, and that no further proceedings should be taken. One point of importance made by the presentors was that the Bishop was obliged to bring clergymen to trial upon a presentment by the Standing Committee of the Diocese. This point was not passed upon by the board, who avoided it by deciding that it could not be considered, as the offending clergymen were rebuked by the Bishop before he was presented.

The result is a compromise on all sides, and it does not settle any of the points of church law and polity that were brought up.

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 2.—The Board of Inquiry in the matter of the presentment of Bishop Whittingham reassembled this morning at Grace Church, and having concluded its duties adjourned *sine die* at 4:30 P. M. The following is the finding of the board:

Whereas, This Board of Inquiry, convened by the action of Right Rev. Bishop B. B. Smith, D. D., the presiding Bishop of the House of Bishops, to consider certain charges in the case of Right Rev. William R. Whittingham, D. D., Bishop of Maryland, having duly and fully considered the said charges, do hereby

Resolve, That, from the evidence before them, they are of the opinion that there are not sufficient grounds to put Right Rev. William R. Whittingham upon his trial in the said matters.

The thirteen members who took their seats when the board organized on Thursday last were present to-day, and the vote in favor of the finding was 9, to 4 against it, the latter being the solid vote of the Diocese of Virginia. The Dioceses of Central Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, and Maryland voted for the exculpation.

Agreeably to the canon of the Church, a certificate of the President (Rev. Charles Breck, of Wellsboro, Penn.) of its refusal to make a presentment was duly made out and forwarded to the Secretary of the House of Bishops, to be deposited among its archives.

The board also adopted, unanimously, the following resolution, offered by a member voting with the majority on the question of presentment:

Resolved, That the President of this board be instructed to accompany the charges and certificate of the refusal of the board to make a presentment against the Bishop of Maryland with a statement of our unanimous and emphatic condemnation of the alleged acts and teachings of Rev. Messrs. William Perry and Richey, of Mount Calvary Church, set forth and complained of in the presentment made against them by the standing committee to their Bishop, and for which they have been admonished by him.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—1 A. M.—The barometer continues low in the Ohio Valley and has risen on the Atlantic coast. Rain continues in New-England, the lower lake region, and thence southward to Tennessee and North Carolina. Clear or fair weather has prevailed in the remaining districts, with slight changes in temperature. Severe local storms are reported in the Upper Ohio Valley, and north-easterly gales prevail off the Middle Atlantic coast. The Ohio and Central Mississippi Rivers have risen rapidly. The Monongahela has risen five feet at Morgantown and New-Geneva.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, generally cloudy, cool weather will continue, with rain, brisk southerly to easterly winds, and high but slowly falling barometer.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, light rains, followed by partly cloudy weather, slowly rising temperature, variable winds, and rising barometer.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling, generally clear and warmer weather, with east to south winds, and slight changes in the barometer.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, partly cloudy weather, slowly rising temperature, rising barometer, and northerly to westerly winds.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, clear or fair weather, southerly to westerly winds, slowly rising temperature, and stationary or rising barometer.

The rivers in Virginia and Pennsylvania and the Ohio and Central Mississippi Rivers will rise rapidly.

Dangerous floods will probably occur in the Ohio. Cautionary signals continue on the coast from Norfolk to Wood's Hole.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	68°	66°	3:30 P. M.	82°	59°
6 A. M.	67°	64°	6 P. M.	76°	60°
9 A. M.	72°	63°	9 P. M.	70°	59°
12 M.	78°	59°	12 P. M.	65°	59°

Average temperature yesterday.......61⅛°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......72¼°

THE CITY OF COTTAGES.

DECLINE OF NEWPORT HOTEL LIFE.

THE CURRENT OF FASHION LEADS INTO COTTAGES—HOUSE AGENTS AS GUIDES TO CORRECT LIVING—HOW PEOPLE SEEK SOCIETY BY TAKING A COTTAGE AND FIND THEMSELVES MISTAKEN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sunday, Aug. 1, 1875.

The gradual extinction of the hotels at Newport is one of the strangest facts in the history of the place, but it serves to show how imperious are the decrees of fashion, and how slavishly they are obeyed. The American lady of the average stamp has generally looked upon the Summer as a vacation from the cares of house-keeping. Not that at home she exerts herself enormously in looking after the household, for the reverse is notoriously the fact. But the work, although one incurred by the solemn obligation of her marriage, is one that she detests, and which she assumes in about the same spirit and with about the same measure of zeal evinced by her husband when requested to do his duty as an American citizen and attend a primary. In obedience to this manifest distaste of women for their most important obligations hotels rise in every part of the country where Summer resorts are located. Newport boasted seven, and now has only two that have any claim to be considered first-class houses—the Ocean House and the Aquidneck. If the want of drainage at Newport or the bad quality of water had created some typhoid epidemic and decimated the visitors, one could understand such a decadence. But nothing of the kind has happened so far—more through the mercy of Providence than the energy of the citizens. The destruction of the hotels has been due entirely to a sudden rush for cottage life. It has become the fashion to live in cottages here, and an impression, very carefully fostered by interested parties, has gone abroad that people who live in hotels are cut by Newport society.

One of the blunders of country people at watering-places and Summer resorts is to fancy that proximity gives them a right of intimacy. They imagine that if they board at a hotel where great Boston and New-York families are fixed for the season, they can strike up an enduring friendship, and be on the heartiest terms possible for evermore. They are very quickly undeceived, however, and are taught that when 500 or 1,000 people are congregated in one house there will be as many sets as if there were 100 houses. Now, at Newport the idea that living in a cottage is to give one some social advantages not possessed by hotel boarders, is one of the wildest delusions that a real-estate man ever thrust into the head of silly people. If Mr. and Mrs. Three Stars, their pretty daughters, and their homely son take a cottage even on the Cliff, where from the jumbling together of the houses one is forced into a certain amount of recognition, they will find that people will take a fancy to them or a violent dislike, just as they do elsewhere, and will admit them to only that amount of intimacy for which their credentials will give them credit. There is no virtue in the lease of a cottage by which the occupants can compel the neighbors to the right and left of them to invite them to their garden parties, to ask them to come and have a jolly lunch, or join a croquet crowd, or to give the prettiest daughter an occasional drive in the pony phaeton. No; the family whose head cannot pronounce some shibboleth will find itself isolated in a cottage more completely than in a hotel. The fond hope that in the great gatherings—the Lorillard or Blodgett entertainments—they will get tickets, because they have rented a cottage, is a delusion and a snare. They are just as likely to obtain those valued pieces of stiffened paper in the hotel, and just as unlikely. Let it be remembered by those who go to Newport because it is fashionable, that there is not, and has not been for many years, any general fashionable society either in New-York or anywhere else. There are instead of it a number of sets. The circumstances are identical at Newport, and the strangers who have no connection with any one of those sets will remain outside if they leased the biggest cottage in the place.

These things the real estate agents who have the letting of cottages do not tell people, but rather induce them to believe that a lease of a cottage carries with it social advantages of the most solid kind. They are an amusing set, these Newport agents, and they carry their business tactics to extraordinary lengths. This season has not been good for the cottages; not because there were no applications, but because almost every one insisted on great reductions. As an example, let me give you the case of Mr. George Francis Train, whose cottage has brought $4,000. Only $1,500 was offered, and was finally taken. As some cottage owners held out for a long time, it followed that the season had commenced before their cottages were let. The agents then showed the most wonderful devotion to the interests of their clients and their own commissions. They scanned the arrivals printed in the afternoon paper, the Newport *News*, a lively little sheet, and whenever they saw the name of any one whom they thought could be induced to take a cottage at a sacrifice, among the arrivals at the Ocean and Aquidneck, they posted thither and sent up their cards. This was probably the sort of scene: Agent—"I had the pleasure, last year, of letting a cottage to your husband's partner. I am quite sure, Ma'am. Blobbs, Gobbs & Dobbs is the firm, I believe—most eminent lawyers. I succeeded in securing for Mr. Gobbs on that occasion one of the very best cottages, one of the most eligible, and in the best neighborhood in all Newport. Now, by a singular coincidence, that very cottage is to let, and I can have the pleasure of giving it to you at a very reduced rate. The owner meant to occupy it himself until at the last minute when his wife decided for Europe. Ah Europe, Europe, how many of our best customers you do take away to be sure." Lady, *loquitur*—"But, Mr. Agent, I have taken rooms here for the season." Agent—"Unless you have made a special contract to that effect I would strongly advise you, Ma'am, not to do anything of the kind. This is a most respectable house, no doubt, but Newport, Ma'am, is a city of cottages, and in our best society here the cottagers don't exactly—of course, (with a wave of his hand,) there are very nice people in the hotel, *sometimes*, (with a marked accent,) but the social advantages of the cottages are so great—I would not advise any one, in short, to pass the season in a hotel. The fact is that there is a difference—I'm sure you understand me—there is a difference. You will find it out, and I'm sure you would prefer a cottage. It's a fine morning for a drive. I have my landau here, and if you will just ride round I can show you some of the beauties of Newport, and you can see the cottage if you will." The result is the lady, afraid of having made a social blunder, and having heard, or having a faint recollection of having read somewhere that the Newport hotels had gone down, gets into the carriage and secures the cottage. Whereupon the agent smiles in his sleeve, and the hotel proprietor anathematizes him to his circle of intimates as a very dirty dog.

The Ocean Hotel, which can accommodate 500 people, has never had, as I understand, more than 180 at any one time. It has lost no less than seven families through the devotion of the agents to the interest of cottage-owners whom they represent. But I strongly doubt whether those who left have received any of those social advantages which were promised them. I notice that on Saturday nights, at the hops here, there are always a number of outsiders, who may be cottagers or townspeople—probably are both. I am free to confess that these occasions of enjoyment are the dreariest I have ever witnessed. The parlor where the dancing takes place is very small, and is therefore sacred to the dancers. The musicians occupy a small hall facing the entrance to the parlor. The guests and visitors who do not dance occupy the corridor, which is extremely broad, and amuse themselves by listening to the music and exchanging views on things in general. I ask myself, I ask the world, whether it is worth a woman's while to give up three hours of beauty-sleep for such tame delights as these? To sit for three hours in an uncomfortable crowd to see other people dance; to listen to dance music which, with the exception of waltzes and galops, is the most irritating genus of melody that the world knows—to do these things would be generally considered a penance. But when one considers that from the exquisite enjoyment of such evenings complexions fade, the red disappears, the lily-white becomes yellow, and the eyes lose their brightness, one is tempted to ask why women should be such utter idiots. No young man is ever ensnared into the matrimonial noose amid such scenes. He is too weary, too full of remorse at having got into such a crowd, too choked with mute rage at the certainty that he cannot escape without putting his foot in at least three skirts, and probably tearing two lace shawls, to think of the pretty girls that are sitting not far from him. Woman is hard, matter of fact, unsentimental; man is soft, tender, romantic, and open to poetic impressions. If a girl ever feels romantic at the sea-side it is when she is impressed forcibly by the romance of the man on the other side. Walking along the brown sands, the sea with its roaring, its moans, and its threats tells her nothing, unless she is *en rapport* with the dull-looking, heavy-faced, big-mustached man who is prodding holes in the wet sand with her sun-umbrella, who seems as if he thought of nothing save beef and lager beer, and whose every fibre is being thrilled with the glory of nature. Nothing annoys women so much as men attempting to be romantic, as they think, to please them. In confidence to each other they impart their opinion of such. Emeline says to Maude: "Oh, don't you know that great big Captain Mayne Tree? Oh, you should have heard him go on when we were walking along the cliff below poor Mr. Ives' cottage. He wanted to lie down and sprawl upon the grass, but I wouldn't let him, and he talked about the sunbeams dancing in the water, and said that the sky was raining gold, and something about the ocean being Danæ to the sky. He was so dreadfully sentimental, and as I knew it was all put on, just because men think girls like sentiment, I made ever so much fun of him. It's so ridiculous, when everybody knows that he thinks of nothing save horse-racing and politics. He's a real smart fellow, only it was so foolish of him to pretend to be sentimental, as if I didn't know it was all put on." This, *en parenthese*, is part of a conversation which I was compelled to overhear at the Redwood Library, and the speaker, three minutes afterward, came to me and asked if I was the librarian. Being irritated at her opinion of men, I immediately replied, "No, but I'm the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and shall be happy if I can be of service to you." She said I could not, "thank you," but I think I can by giving her a juster notion of her own sex and of ours, which may be of benefit to her in the future. When she is married she will find that she can always govern her husband through his sentimentalities, which are things that don't troble women very much.

These things being so, if a woman wants to gain a man's affections, let her make her attack when he is expanded, not under circumstances which contract him and make him roll up into a ball like a moral porcupine. Let me counsel the Lizzies, the Abbies, the Lillies, the Mollies, &c., of this generation not to care so much about hops and dances, for dancing men are womanish, unsentimental, prosaic, bad husbands. If they want a real good article, let them persuade their parents to get up small social picnics to the Hanging Rocks, to Purgatory, and other points of interest. Wherever nature asserts herself, and insists upon the eyes of mankind being turned in her direction, is the place for female attack. Especially advantageous for this are also those places where there is considerable climbing, for nothing pleases men more than placing their muscular strength at the service of the fair sex. Observe them in the honeymoon, and see how women who love their lords appeal at every step for their support and assistance. Man's love is eternally saying, "Take my strength and make it your shield;" and never is a man more apt to fall in love than when he is rendering those little offices of courtesy which are imperatively rendered necessary in climbing rocks, or descending abysses. Therefore, the Hanging Rocks, which Bishop Berkely rendered famous by making them the scene of his philosophic studies, ought to be rendered still more celebrated by being the occasion of countless marriages. In a ball-room the best men are ever seen in the worst light. Conversation is impossible, strength and manliness of form seem inelegant and gross in the modern costume, and none among males, save extremely young men, seem in place there. What matters it if women are there in all their glory, if the men whom they wish to subdue are ill at ease and occupied with ideas of sensitive self-consciousness? If, as I suppose, the end and aim of all these festivities is to give the girls a chance to get husbands, it is a very foolish way. Let this be written down in letters of red in every female album. The knightliest men will always flee from the ball-room until knightly costumes return once again. Also, the ball-room is the worst place in the world to captivate a man's fancy or touch his feelings.

GAR.

DARING ROBBERY OF A COLLECTOR.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 2.—This afternoon Charles Carroll, aged sixteen, employed by E. Stern, printer, as a collector, went into No. 506 Walnut street to collect a bill. As he was returning through the entry he was knocked senseless and chloroformed by two young men, and robbed of $60. The men escaped. The case, which is a peculiar one, has been investigated by the detectives, who can make nothing of it. The place where the affair occurred is crowded during the day.

AN AUGUST RAIN-STORM.

NOVEMBER WEATHER IN MIDSUMMER.

A GREAT WAVE OF RAIN AND COLD—VAST DAMAGE TO PROPERTY IN THE WESTERN STATES—AN UNUSUALLY DISAGREEABLE DAY IN THE CITY AND ON THE COAST.

A rain-storm of extraordinary extent and amount, accompanied in many places by high wind and everywhere by a temperature almost unprecedentedly low for the season, has within the past five days swept the entire breadth of the Northern United States, from the western borders of civilization to the Atlantic Ocean. It began over Kansas last Thursday morning, seemed to be at its pitch of greatest intensity over Indiana and Ohio Saturday and Sunday, yet retained force enough to visit upon New-York and the coast an uncommonly raw and disagreeable day. Immense damage has been done to Western crops and property generally, as is fully detailed in our dispatches below, and the gravest anxiety is felt at Memphis and lower towns on the Mississippi on account of the overflow which is now certain to come when the great river feels the impulse of the smaller streams above.

THE LOCAL VISITATION.

A WET DAY IN THE CITY—CAUSE OF THE DISASTROUS RAINS—THE TRACK OF THE STORM—DANGER TO CROPS IN THIS VICINITY.

A more miserable day than yesterday has seldom visited this region. Rain began to fall at 1 o'clock yesterday morning and descended steadily for an hour. Then there was a cessation until 4:30 A. M., when the downpour was resumed in earnest, and continued without intermission all day. Every phase of rain was represented, from that sort vulgarly likened to the descent of pitchforks, to that other commonly denominated a Scotch mist; yet, according to the measurement of the local Signal Service Bureau, less than an inch had fallen up to a late hour. From the same source it was learned that the storm began on Thursday morning over Kansas, and has since moved steadily eastward over the Ohio Valley and the lake region. On Friday at midnight its centre was over Louisville, and yesterday morning it was over Pittsburg. For several weeks past warm winds have blown with remarkable steadiness and over a remarkably widespread area, from the Gulf northward, and the theory is that having reached a sufficiently cool latitude the moisture they contained became condensed, forming the clouds whence have been precipitated the disastrous rains of the past week. The storm has been followed by an extraordinary fall of temperature, the 70° line having run down within twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning from the latitude of New-York to that of New Orleans. In this City yesterday the temperature was several degrees colder than on any 2d of August for many years past. Spring overcoats were very generally worn in the morning and evening, and people huddled close together in the cars as on a drizzling November day, which yesterday more resembled than a day in Midsummer. In this vicinity the storm was unaccompanied by dangerous winds, and, consequently, there are no marine disasters to report. Most of the hay has been harvested in the North and East, and the little that remains on the ground is not in danger of destruction while the low temperature continues, although the rain that has fallen has been of the kind that soaks through and through. Should warm weather set in soon, however, there will be some loss from "heating." The long drought of the past Spring and Summer has reduced the level of the water in the brooks and rivers to such a low ebb that there is not the slightest danger from a freshet, even should five or six inches of rain fall. In this respect the rain, and a great deal more of it than we are likely to have, would be a great blessing. Never within memory have the streams throughout the North been so dry as this season. The great danger lies along the Valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries. The former is now within two inches as high as at the great flood last year, and reports from all over that region say that the streams are swollen, with indications of a further rise. Should the flood come, it will destroy the finest cotton crop that has been raised for years. At the Cotton Exchange telegrams of a contradictory character were received all day from the cotton-growing district, on which account little reliance was placed on them. The members pinned their faith chiefly upon the reports of the Signal Service Bureau, whose general tendency being unfavorable, the staple advanced one-quarter of a cent, and closed firm at the increase. There was no excitement. The course of the storm, as indicated on the signal service maps, shows that it steered clear of the cotton belt, where they have had fine weather during the past few days, but the head-waters of the streams flowing through that region received a large share of the rain that fell, and this rolling down with the current has helped to raise the already swollen volume of water and make damage imminent. The signal service officers look for a total extinction of the present storm by this morning at the furthest.

The total rain-fall in this City in July was 5.23 inches. It rained on eleven days. The prevailing winds were from the South, and they moved with a total velocity of 5,684 miles. The temperature of the month was remarkably steady, ranging only 29 degrees. The highest was 88°, on the 17th, and the lowest 59°, on the 19th.

THE EFFECT ON THE COURSE OF TRADE.

The reports of severe rain-storms at the West and North-west, and resulting damage to the crops, led to a brisk business in grain yesterday, especially in wheat, Spring grades of which advanced two to three cents, and Winter five to six cents a bushel. The purchases of wheat were mostly on speculation, in good part on Western telegraphic orders. Exporters were buying reservedly at the higher figures. The stocks of grain in store were much lighter here than on the previous Monday. Flour was ten to twenty-five cents per barrel, and corn and oats were one to two cents a bushel dearer on a free movement. The dealings in corn were largely in steamer grades. Provisions were stronger in price, though not very active. Cotton improved in price one-fourth cent on prompt, and one-half cent on forward deliveries, with a fairly active trade reported, mostly in options for forward delivery, stimulated by the reports relative to overflows. Ocean freights rather steadier, with more inquiry for accommodation. General merchandise ruled firm but comparatively quiet. New crop amber Texas wheat (from Galveston, and the first of the season,) was sold at $1 50 per bushel to a local miller. Holders of tobacco, especially of Kentucky leaf, were quite firm in their views as to prices, influenced by the reports now coming in from all sections of the West that continued heavy rains and floods ever since the 9th of July have, to a very large extent, injured and destroyed the plants, and making it almost certain that the Kentucky crop of this season cannot be a large one, and at all events of poor quality. Some 2,500 hogsheads Kentucky leaf were sold in this market in July, of which 2,100 hogsheads were for export, chiefly to Spain and Italy.

REPORTS FROM THE SIGNAL STATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—A special signal service river report says: During the past twenty-four hours the Ohio River has risen three and a half feet at Pittsburg, seven and a half feet at Cincinnati, and three feet at Louisville. Dangerous floods will probably occur between Louisville and Pittsburg. The Mississippi has risen three feet at St. Louis, and five inches at Cairo, and fallen nine inches at Keokuk. The Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers have risen rapidly. The Missouri and Red Rivers have changed but slightly. The Cumberland has fallen fourteen inches at Nashville. Very heavy rains have fallen during the past twenty-four hours in the regions of the Ohio Valley and eastward to the Atlantic Coast.

THE STORM ON THE JERSEY COAST.

LONG BRANCH SWEPT BY WIND AND RAIN—THE TENTS AT OCEAN GROVE AND ASBURY PARK BLOWN DOWN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 2.—The second and hardest storm of the season swept this part of the coast unceasingly from early this morning until evening. The wind blew a gale landward, the rain fell heavily, and travel by water to New-York was almost suspended, although the steamers made their trips as usual. Guests who occupy rooms in the hotels facing the ocean and the wind, were discomfited by streams of water that ran in from the balconies under the doors, and the place was disgustingly gloomy.

At Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, six miles further down the beach, a great number of people were encamped in tents. The storm broke in the night, with a furious suddenness that blew down many tents, leaving the occupants to be drenched and chilled by the cold rain. Some went to the hotels and cottages for shelter, and others tried to re-erect their tents. The night was very dark, and the terror and confusion was a severe experience for the women and children. Those whose tents withstood the gale were not much better off, because the water was driven through the canvas, wetting everything inside. To-day the tents were deserted, and the people were crowded into the cottages and hotel. Here at the Branch the people have shivered indoors all day, while the wind has roared against and shook the unsubstantial structures, and the ocean as far as it could be seen has been a surface of billows and foam.

THE FLOODS IN THE WEST.

CROPS DESTROYED, RAILROADS WASHED OUT, AND BRIDGES CARRIED OFF IN MISSOURI—AN UNPRECEDENTED AMOUNT OF DAMAGE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 2.—The rain continued throughout Saturday night and up to noon yesterday. The mercury fell to about 60°. Four of the principal railroads running east from this city are either flooded in places or damaged so that trains cannot run, and most of the railroads in this State are in a similar condition. Up to last night the river had risen three feet since Saturday night, and was still rising at the rate of two inches per hour. Accounts from the Upper Mississippi, Missouri, and Illinois say that all the rivers are rising rapidly, and the tributaries within 200 miles of here are all greatly swollen, many of them pouring out in floods. Dispatches from various parts of the State say that immense damage has been done to the crops and farm property generally. In the Spring River bottom alone the damage suffered by the farmers is estimated at $1,500,000. The Osage, La-Mine, and Blackwater Rivers are higher than ever before, and, in fact, all the streams in the State are at flood height, and causing great destruction of property. The railroads are also suffering seriously from wash-outs, the loss of bridges, and overflows. Trains are badly delayed or stopped entirely, the turnpike roads also being washed away in places and the bridges destroyed. Travel of all kinds is impeded. Probably there was never so widely extended damage by rain this State.

LONG-CONTINUED RAIN AND IMMENSE DAMAGE IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 2.—The continued rain-storm in this section since Saturday night has been very damaging to the railroads west and south of this point.

White River has continued to rise slowly since Friday evening.

Indianola, on the west side of the river, is all afloat.

An immense amount of damage has been done to property on the west side of this city and in the bottom lands along White River.

The Vincennes Railroad has suffered severely in the neighborhood of Martinsville. The track is submerged for miles between that city and Gosport.

The Vandalia Railroad suffered the loss of a new iron bridge near Cartersburg, one end of the bridge being lowered. The track is also considerably damaged at several points.

The Indianapolis and St. Louis Road is badly damaged at St. Mary's and Danville, a portion of the trestle-work at the latter point being washed away.

The western division of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Road suffered in the washing away of the road-bed at Crooked Creek, a few miles west of this city.

The Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railroad had its bridge at Noblesville, damaged, and the track also considerably damaged at several points.

The road-bed of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western was slightly damaged.

The Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Road is considerably injured at Rockford and Columbus.

No trains have arrived to-day on the Vincennes, Vandalia and Indianapolis, and St. Louis Roads.

The roads running east have suffered comparatively little.

THE SCIOTO LEAVES ITS BED AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 2.—About midnight yesterday the Scioto River left its bed and broke over a tract of ground south of the city, burying extensive corn-fields ten feet in water. The waters then rushed over a large brick-yard, and rose to the first stories of ten houses occupied by workmen at the yard, necessitating the removal of the women and children in wagons. The men waded out to the high ground with difficulty, but with a little patient effort the whole party, numbering seventy-five persons, were all saved without serious accident. Considerable damage was done to property in the neighborhood. The river fell three feet to-day.

Reports from along the line of the Hocking Valley Railroad show that the loss to growing crops and to wheat in the shock by water will be very great. It is impossible to ascertain the damage to the road-bed until the water subsides. No bridges have as yet been swept away.

CELLARS FLOODED AND TRAVEL INTERRUPTED IN CENTRAL OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 2.—The heavy rains of last night filled the cellars heretofore dry, and covered the corn and wheat fields even more deeply than they were before. The Scioto River is higher than it has been for years, but no fears are felt for the levee. The Hocking Valley Railroad Company only run trains to Lancaster. President Green reports more severe floods between that point and Athens, along the line of the railroad, than known for many years. The Pan Handle trains all come in on time. The Little Miami Road, by reason of the floods, sent Cincinnati trains to-day by way of Xenia and Dayton.

HEAVY AND DESTRUCTIVE RAINS IN ILLINOIS AND IOWA.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 2.—Specials this morning report that heavy and damaging rains have prevailed in Central and Northern Illinois and in portions of Iowa during the past forty-eight hours. The crops have been almost entirely destroyed in some of the lowland sections, and even the high lands have suffered to a great extent. The railroads have been washed out at some points, but no serious accidents are reported as yet.

THE SITUATION AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 2.—The situation along the river is very gloomy, and planters are very despondent in view of the floods reported in all the upper rivers. The rise here to-day is only an inch, but the head of the second rise at Cairo will probably reach here to-morrow, although the river will probably not rise rapidly before the latter part of the present week.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

SENATOR SHERMAN ON THE REPUBLICAN FINANCIAL POLICY.

FINANCIAL HERESY OF MODERN DEMOCRATS—THE REPUBLICAN IDEA TO RAISE UNITED STATES NOTES TO THE GOLD VALUE—THE DEMOCRATS AND CONFEDERATES IN CONGRESS.

The following is the speech of Senator Sherman, of Ohio, delivered at Marion, Ohio, on Saturday evening last:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I accepted your invitation to accompany Gov. Hayes to this opening meeting of the canvass, partly from a desire to visit again this beautiful region of Ohio, but chiefly that I might present to you in the clearest and simplest way my view of the financial questions involved in it. I am personally indebted to the people of Lawrence County for their support during my official life, and have been in hearty accord with the views that have prevailed among you. I know very well the general interests which occupy you. You have here a great diversity of employments. You are farmers, miners, and manufacturers. You sell food, coal, and iron. You suffered from the panic of 1873, and still suffer from the low price of iron. You are largely interested in questions of currency and taxation. You have among you some differences of opinion on these subjects. I therefore need not apologize to you when I say that I mean to confine myself on this occasion entirely to such topics. I am bound by my duty to you and to the people of Ohio to speak frankly upon the financial policy of the Republican Party, with a confident belief that you are both able and willing to give to this policy your thoughtful consideration.

THE CURRENCY.

And, fellow-citizens, let us approach directly the questions involved. They relate to your currency, and incidentally to the principles that should guide us in levying taxes on imported goods. These matters are directly presented to you by both political parties, and the decision of the people of Ohio upon them will have a wide-reaching influence upon the whole people of the United States. What do we mean by the currency question? Currency is that which by law or custom passes from hand to hand in exchange for labor, and for the productions of human industry, and for land and all acquired wealth. Properly, the word currency includes gold and silver, as well as all paper money, but now that we have a depreciated currency, it will be best understood if we regard our currency as including only the United States notes, bank notes, and fractional currency in common use in the United States. The first and principal question is, Shall this currency be made equal in purchasing power to gold and silver? Upon this question there ought to be no difference of opinion among intelligent men. By common consent in all ages of the world, in all civilized and semi-civilized nations, both Christian and pagan, gold and silver are regarded as the best standards of value. They are not only easily made into current coin, but they are in any form and wherever found of intrinsic value, easily divided, indestructible, and easily transported. Different nations have tried many expedients to substitute something else as a standard of value, but experience has uniformly driven them back to gold and silver. Even now in the United States, where we have a legal-tender paper currency, its depreciation is daily measured by the standard of gold. All our business with foreign countries, and most of the large transactions in commercial cities, are based on gold values. And now in spite of our law the market value of all your productions, your wheat, your iron, your labor, is measured by gold. We deceive ourselves, as the Israelites did of old, by making gods and worshiping them. We make our paper money a legal tender, a standard of value, and naturally think it measures the price of gold. We think we see gold bobbing up and down for the play of the bulls and bears of New-York, but it is our paper money—the public credit—that is bobbing up and down. Four hundred years ago men saw as we now see the sun rising in the east, passing over the firmament, and setting in the west. It appeared that the sun was a mere tender to the earth—a satellite to render its daily offices for our use. Galileo and others proved that all this was deception; that the earth moved round on its axis once a day, and, as one of the smallest of the planets, on its orbit once a year, and that the sun was the centre of our system, and itself was but one of innumerable stars. Though this was demonstrated, and we all now admit it, yet we still say the sun rises and the sun sets, just as the brokers say gold has risen, gold has fallen; and yet, fellow-citizens, if we are not blinded by ignorance and carelessness we know that gold has not risen any more than the sun has risen. Gold cannot go down any more than the sun goes down. It is the public credit, the promise of the United States to pay a dollar in coin, that rises and falls. Paper money is worth nothing but what it promises to pay in gold, and then its value is in precise proportion to the expectation that it will be paid in gold according to promise. The commercial world measures our currency by their estimate or guess as to when we will redeem it in gold. All know that we have the ability to redeem it, but they speculate upon our willingness to do it, and measure in this way the depreciation of our note just as they measure the value of an Erie Railway bond or any other security. Convince the commercial world that you will redeem this currency in gold when presented, and it becomes par in gold. It will then buy as much food and clothing as the best gold coin issued from the mint. When we can redeem it it will be like the Frenchman's bank bill—if you've got the money I don't want it; if you haven't, I do. Then the note and the gold will circulate side by side, the one interchangeable for the other. To accomplish this is now the highest object of statesmanship, and the greatest good to all classes, but especially to those who labor for their daily bread.

PAPER MONEY.

And here, fellow-citizens, you may ask, if gold is the best standard of value, why have any other money—why have paper money at all, why not fall back upon hard money as the only currency? This was the old doctrine of the Democratic Party, of Jackson and Benton—yes, and of Gov. Allen, too, forty years ago. The answer is that the experience of commercial nations has demonstrated that paper money is a great convenience in promoting exchanges. It is more portable; can be transferred readily from hand to hand; it can be more easily guarded from thieves; and it gives life and activity to trade by substituting credit for actual coin. But all this is of paper money convertible into coin at the will of the holder, not depreciated paper money. We have had a varied experience in Ohio with paper money, from the wild-cat banks that sprung into existence after the war of 1812 to our State bank system. Still, though we suffered many losses by bad paper money, yet in this country we may consider it as a closed question that we will have some form of paper money. The Republican Party cured one defect of our old bank currency by giving us national money of uniform value throughout the United States, instead of local money of State banks. What we still want is national money readily convertible into gold.

WHY PAPER MONEY SHOULD BE EQUAL TO GOLD.

Let us examine the reasons why our currency should be made equal to gold. The first and most obvious one is that the United States promises to pay its notes in gold. Here is a dollar bill. It reads: "The United States will pay to the bearer one dollar." What is a dollar? The statutes of the United States declare a dollar to be a coin weighing 25 8-10 grains of standard gold. Why is it not paid? Are we unable now, as during the war, to meet this obligation? It is said the note does not fix the time of payment. This would be no defense by an individual in a suit at law, for the court would say such a note was payable on demand, and compel him to pay. The United States cannot be sued, but it ought to be honest; it ought to observe those rules of honesty that it prescribes for its citizens. Admit that it has the power to say that the time of payment is a question of public policy; but a public policy that delays the payment of such an obligation after the nation is able to pay seriously impairs the public faith and sets an evil example.

Another reason why these notes should be made equal to gold is that the purchasing power of depreciated paper money depends upon the caprice of speculators, who put its value up and down at their whim or interest. Every holder of this note finds its value daily changing. It may be worth twenty-three grains of gold to-day and to-morrow twenty-two. It is like a movable yardstick or a changeable ton, or a short acre. Surely, a promise depending on the faith of a great nation like ours should be as unchangeable as the best gold coin ever issued from the mint.

Again, a payment with such a note to a laborer for his hire, or to a farmer for his grain, is a delusion. It calls itself a dollar. It promises a dollar. The United States promises to pay for it a dollar, and yet it will only buy as much as eighty-five cents of real money. Suppose its purchasing power was made equal to coin, then the deception would cease, and the laborer or farmer could buy as much for eighty-five cents as he can for a dollar now. The United States would have redeemed its promise, and all business transactions would rest upon real values.

But it is said this note is good. So it is, good to pay taxes, for the taxing power agrees to take it, and the same power declares that it shall be a legal tender in payment of debts; but would it not be better if it would buy as much wheat and corn and clothing as gold? It would then be good for all purposes. There is no power in human law to fix its value in gold, or wheat, or labor, or clothing. Everybody measures its depreciation daily. While it is good in the sense that the United States is able to pay it, it is not good in the sense that the United States does not pay it according to promise. Gov. Allen said the other day, at Newark, that the United States note and United States bond rested upon the same basis. So they do, but the bond rests upon a promise duly performed, and the note upon a promise not performed. The difference is eighteen per cent. We wish to place the note-holder upon the same footing as the bond-holder, by making our promise as good as gold, instead of fourteen per cent. less. The question we have to deal with is, are we now ready to enter upon this policy of honesty, of equality between note-holder and bond-holder; this policy of good money, national money, paper and gold, equal to each other, and worth what it promises.

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

Now, fellow-citizens, what are the objections to this policy? The first and most obvious is that existing debts and contracts based upon depreciated paper money would be advanced to the gold standard. If this was done suddenly, without notice or time for preparation, it would be wrong: but if reasonable time is given, contracts will be adjusted to meet the change. Nearly every one is a creditor as well as a debtor, and debts due you will balance what you owe. The advance toward a specie standard would be so gradual as to be imperceptible. The fluctuations in the value of paper money have been in a single year more than the present depreciation, and yet we allow four years for the change. When the notes were first issued all contracts were payable in gold. The creditor had to suffer a rapid depreciation; but since 1865 there has been a gradual appreciation of our currency. By a wise policy we could long since have reached a specie standard, but by reason of this very fear of debtors we failed to take proper measures. Ten years have passed away since the close of the war, and still we are fourteen per cent. from the specie standard, and have been so now for five years. Shall this always continue? Somebody will always be in debt. All existing debts are based upon the knowledge that we must reach a specie standard some time. Why not now adopt the policy, and give full notice of the time and manner of resumption? Will debts diminish by postponing immeasurably the time? We know they will not. Would you attempt the impossible feat of scaling the debt according to the value of the currency when it was contracted? This, though often proposed, has as often been rejected as impracticable. The only policy is to give ample time and notice, so that debtor and creditor may adjust their obligations, and then steadily pursue that policy until your United States notes are equal to gold, and this, as I will show you, is the policy now proposed by the Republican Party.

ABOUT CONTRACTION.

Another objection meets us whenever we attempt to advance the value of our currency to the gold standard. We are told that specie payments involve a great contraction of the currency, and that a contraction of the currency would make money scarce and add to the present distress. This objection rests upon a fallacy. I deny both the premise and the conclusion. It rests upon the fallacy that we can by law fix the amount of the currency necessary for the wants of business. From the very nature of a good currency, it ebbs and flows contracts and expands, to meet the demands of trade. If idle, it ought to be redeemed; if needed for the purchase of production, it should be issued to meet the demand. The only law to regulate its amount is to provide for the issue of all that can be maintained at par in gold. If it is below par, there is too much. If it cannot be readily had in exchange for productions for which there is a demand, then there is too little. Under this rule the great body of our present circulation could be maintained at par in gold, and all the gold now lying idle, and all that is produced by mining, will be added to and mingle with the paper money in daily use. It is so in France, where an aggregate currency of paper money and gold is maintained as large as or larger than ours. So in England, where the Bank of England notes and gold coin are both in circulation. So it was in specie-paying times in our own country, except that the paper money being then issued by State authority was of limited circulation. And now under our admirable system of United States notes and national bank notes both could be maintained in circulation at par with gold, and form a currency as safe and perfect as human ingenuity has ever devised. All labor and productions would be measured by an unchangeable standard, and all the money would circulate that was necessary to purchase at the gold standard every production of human industry.

A GREAT ERROR.

Sometimes it is said that the recent panic was caused by a want of currency, or a contraction of the currency. This is a great error.

In September, 1873, when the panic commenced, the amount of United States notes outstanding was $356,000,000, of fractional currency $45,000,000, and of bank circulation $339,000,000, in all $740,000,000, or more than it ever had been before. The panic came with this vast sum afloat, and Secretary Richardson, without authority of law, issued $26,000,000 more of United States notes for the laudable purpose, as he thought, of easing the money market. It nearly all went into banks and there remained in unbroken packages. If flooding a country with currency would prevent a panic or stop one, here we had the trial. But it was only like pouring oil on a fire. It is demonstrable that nearly all panics, except only such as are traceable to war, famine, or like causes, spring from expanded credits, and in many cases from excessive paper money. Overproduction is the inevitable result; improvident contracts, unprofitable enterprises, and wild speculation always follow expanded credits, whether by corporations, banks, or individuals. Inflation—the very name implies buoyancy, expansion, gas, destruction; and, alas, the destruction often falls on those who did not breed the storm. Now that time has given us a full view of the expanded credits and improvident enterprises of 1873, we only wonder that the wreck was not more overwhelming and enduring. Surely prudent, sensible men, who will study such financial waves, must conclude that the only remedy is to reduce credits to a substantial basis. A few articles for a time will not sell because there is no demand for them, or there is an oversupply. But this soon passes away. Industry is gradually reviving, and now is the time to base our enterprises upon specie-paying money, and upon thrift, industry, and economy.

WHY THE EXCESS OF PAPER MONEY?

But we Republicans are often told that if gold is the standard of value, why was paper money issued at all in excess of the amount that could be kept at par in gold? The answer is that it was issued under the overwhelming necessities of a great civil war. I remember well all the circumstances connected with the first and all the succeeding issues of United States notes, and took as effective a part as any one else in providing for their issue. It was in February, 1862, after all the banks had suspended specie payments, when our armies had made no progress, our revenues were cut off by the war, and our expenditures were more than $1,000,000 a day. There was then lying on the table of Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, requisitions for over $80,000,000 to pay our soldiers, and to supply them with food, ammunition, and transportation. Our bonds could not be sold, for there was no currency to pay for them. We had to issue the notes of the United States in the form of currency, and yet as a part of the public debt. The only question was whether they should be a legal tender between individuals in the payment of debts. Upon this point I had clear convictions. I felt that if our soldiers were to be compelled to take these notes as money, we were bound, if we could, to require everybody else to take them as money. We could not leave them to the tender mercies of creditors, shavers, and unpatriotic men, who would gladly decry and repudiate these notes. We therefore made them a legal tender, and the Supreme Court has upheld our power to do so. But we took every precaution to prevent their depreciation. We carefully limited the amount; we made them receivable for all internal taxes; we made them a legal tender in payment of all debts, and we made them convertible into bonds the interest of which was payable in gold, and the duties or taxes on imported goods were made payable in gold, so that we would have an ample fund in gold to pay the interest. After all this we limited the amount beyond which we would never go at 400,000,000. Such was the care and solicitude with which we hedged in the greenbacks, and every dollar of them was issued with the understanding and declared public policy that after the war was over they would be redeemed in gold. The great error of our financial policy was in repealing, instead of suspending, during the war, the right of each holder at his will to convert his greenbacks into bonds. This would have restored them, soon after the war, to par in gold. The consequences of this error is to involve us in the discredit, now ten years after the war is over, of forcing everybody to take our notes at a depreciation of fourteen per cent., while the United States, with ample means, refuse to redeem them, according to the promise printed on their face; and this involves us now in a struggle with the Democratic Party, which you are this Fall called upon to decide. The Republican Party issued these United States notes as a means for the salvation of our country from a Democratic rebellion. The Democratic Representatives then in Congress declared that we had no power to issue these notes; that we had no right to make them a legal tender, and that if issued they would depreciate to be worthless; that they would be bought by the cord; and now they are trying to make their prophecy good. We, as Republicans, are now trying, perhaps too carefully and cautiously, to make these promises good. We mean to do so. We will do so not only without sacrificing any business interests, but so as to promote them; but the Democratic Party of Ohio, with the insane folly that has marked their course since the beginning of the war, are bent on reducing our currency to the standard of Continental money, of the French assignats, of the wild-cat money of forty years ago, and of Confederate money ten years ago, when it could be bought by the cord.

POSITION OF THE TWO PARTIES.

Now, fellow-citizens, I have gone, perhaps at too great length, into some of the palpable arguments for a restoration of our currency to a gold standard. Let us now examine the precise position taken by the two great parties on this important question. At the first session of the late Congress, in December, 1873, after the panic had swept by its resistless progress great enterprises out of existence; when the demand for iron and fabrics of iron, and, indeed, for all leading manufactures had ceased; when industry in all branches was suffering from paralysis, Congress was called upon definitely to face this financial question. All previous efforts to restore our currency to the gold standard had failed from irreconcilable differences of opinion among all parties and in all sections as to the proper measure and manner of doing so. Then the Committee of Finance in the Senate reported a resolution, very general in its terms, that it was the duty of Congress to take definite measures to restore our currency to the gold standard. This led to a debate memorable, at least, for its length, but with practically no result, and Congress adjourned with no definite financial policy. This was the first time in its history when the Republican Party failed to grapple with the issue of the hour. It went into the canvass last Fall divided in its councils and silent, when it should have spoken. The result was our defeat and the restoration of the Democratic Party to power in the House of Representatives, with some eighty Confederate officers to represent the lost cause. When Congress met at its last session this severe defeat had one good effect, at least, in convincing Republican members of Congress that a party charged with the administration of the Government must be able to agree upon the most pressing question of the time. The result was, after the most careful deliberation—after the freest exchange of opinions—after mutual concessions by Republicans of differing opinions—Congress did pass a law which does definitely declare a public policy, and provides ample means to restore our currency to the gold standard by the 1st of January, A. D., 1879.

As I reported this law, advocated it, voted for it, and now heartily defend and approve it, I still may be allowed to say that it does not prescribe all the agencies and means that I would have selected to bring about the result aimed at. I do not conceal from you my firm conviction that the true policy was gradually to fund United States notes until the residue of them were at par with gold. The bank notes being redeemable in United States notes, would also rise to par at the same time. A declared policy of this kind, boldly pursued, would not, in my opinion, have reduced to any considerable degree the volume of the currency, but would have added gold and silver to it, and would have inspired such confidence as at once to start again into activity many industries now languishing and depressed. But many good Republicans thought otherwise, and, therefore, we agreed to postpone actual resumption until Jan. 1, 1879, except so far as it would be promoted by the circulation of silver coins and the preparations which the Secretary of the Treasury is fully authorized to make in anticipation of a resumption at the time stated. While, therefore, this law does not fully meet my views, every provision of it tends in the right direction. Leading editors, jumping at hasty conclusions at midnight, declare it a sham, but they often have occasion to revise their opinions, and some of them have done so as to this law. Though remote as to time and very slow, yet if the duties enjoined on the Secretary of the Treasury by this law are performed, we will, as sure as fate, at the time fixed, have United States notes and bank notes advanced to par with gold. The Republican Convention in Ohio, in their second resolution, declare: "That a policy of finance be steadily pursued, which, without unnecessary shock to business or trade, will ultimately equalize the purchasing capacity of the coin and paper dollar." The same policy has been declared by every Republican State Convention held this year, so that we may now announce as the fixed policy of the Republican Party a steady march toward specie payments, and no step backward.

THE POSITION OF DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS.

What is the position of the Democratic Party on this question? When the Finance bill was pending in December last, the objection made by Democratic Senators was, that it would not reach specie payments soon enough. My colleague, Judge Thurman, was quite facetious about our caution and timidity. Senator Bayard made a strong speech against it, because it did not provide at once for a contraction of the currency. Every Democratic Senator and member voted against it; some wanting to repeal the Legal-tender act; some wanting resumption in July, 1876, and all denouncing our slow progress toward specie payments, and now, "presto, change!" they are for more money. Judge Thurman is muzzled—allowed to appear only before selected audiences, and my old friend Sam. Cary is let loose to lead this new cry of more money. Well, more money is a good cry, for we all want money, but it is not by such a party cry that an intelligent people would be lead to issue more and more depreciated paper money in defiance of the warnings of experience, reason, law, and public honor.

Before reading this new Democratic gospel, let me invite the attention of my Democratic hearers to the attitude in which that old historic party presents itself. If there was anything definite in its old-time policy it was "hard money," the "money of the Constitution," "money that jingles." Even during the war, when the issue of paper money was vital, there was something manly in their opposition to it. But now when the Republican Party seek to make this money equal to "hard money," the Democratic Party in convention assembled, forgetting the traditions and teachings of their party, demand more money, more depreciated money; no limit, no restriction, no provision for its payment, no specie standard. Can you see anything in this but sheer demagogism; base trifling with your interests; the vain hope that in a time of temporary depression you will forget all the teachings of history, and vote them into power? Is the Democratic Party of to-day the party which, by its boldness and courage under Jackson, secured the confidence of its supporters and the respect of its adversaries? No, Sir. Ever since the Republican Party came into power, on this, as on every other question, including every measure for the prosecution of the war, it has become simply an opposition party, proposing no definite measure, and unable to agree upon any affirmative legislation. And, now, on this vital question the *World* denounces the *Enquirer*, and the *Enquirer* the *World*, and Gov. Allen is made to ride on a platform in contradiction to every sentiment of his life.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Now, fellow-citizens, I propose, so that I may do no injustice, to read to you the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth planks of the Democratic platform, which present the governing issues of this canvass, and to expose, as well as I can, the errors of fact and argument contained in them. The eighth resolution I will now read:—

"*Eighth*—That the contraction of the currency heretofore made by the Republican Party, and the further contraction proposed by it, with a view to the forced resumption of specie payment, have already brought disaster to the business of the country, and threaten it with general bankruptcy and ruin. We demand that this policy be abandoned, and that the volume of currency be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par with gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people and not by destroying them."

This resolution commences with a falsehood of fact. When did the Republican Party contract the currency of the country? That party devised our paper currency, both of United States notes and bank notes. The maximum of United States notes was fixed at $400,000,000 in 1864. The only reduction or contraction of these notes was done by Secretary McCulloch, in the Administration of Andrew Johnson, when it was gradually reduced from $400,000,000 to $356,000,000. This reduction of the currency was suspended by the act of Congress of Feb. 4, 1868. The volume of United States notes then remained at $356,000,000 until October, 1873, when Secretary Richardson issued $26,000,000 more, making $382,000,000. During all this time, however, from March, 1865, there has been a steady increase of the fractional currency and national bank notes, so that instead of a contraction there has been a steady expansion of the currency. As I stated before, there was more paper currency outstanding at the moment the panic came upon us than ever before, and, with the vain hope of stopping it, Mr. Richardson issued $26,000,000 more. It is true, as Mr. Pendleton stated at Gallipolis, that during the war Treasury notes of various forms, compound interest notes, time bills, all bearing interest and convertible into bonds, were issued, but they did not form any part of the currency, but were held for the accruing interest; and these were all retired by McCulloch, and before Gen. Grant came into power. So that all this cry about the contraction of the currency is false.

But they say that a further contraction of the currency is proposed, with a view to a forced resumption of specie payments. Well, gentlemen, the Finance bill of last session provides for free banking, so that all men who want more money, and can give security for its payment, can have it. In that event United States notes are to be redeemed to the extent of eighty per cent. only of the bank notes issued, thus issuing $5 and withdrawing $4. Banks can also, at their pleasure, retire their circulating notes. Now we have within a few days an official statement from the Controller of the Currency, showing the actual operation of the law. Since its passage circulating notes have been issued to new and old banks to the amount of $7,785,525, and United States notes have been withdrawn to the amount of $6,228,420, leaving an increase of the currency of over $1,500,000. But there has been a reduction of the currency by the voluntary surrender by national banks of their circulation to an amount greater than this increase. The reduction of United States notes depends upon the issuing of new bank currency, and this is the weakness of that law, and for which we were denounced by Democratic Senators and newspapers last Winter, and now Gov. Allen and Mr. Pendleton denounce us for doing what we did not do. They say that this contraction brought disaster to the business of the country. As the disaster came in 1873, when there had been no contraction whatever, but an actual and steady expansion of all forms of paper money and credit, it is conclusive the panic was not caused by contraction.

It was the failure to contract, the continued expansion of paper credits, which led to the wild enterprises, the forced production, the sudden collapse which involved the innocent with the guilty in wide destruction. Fellow-citizens, there is no delusion of human nature that has been more injurious in its effects upon the happiness of mankind than that which seeks to build prosperity upon broken promises, upon depreciated paper money, and the wild speculations engendered by them. How often must our race be taught that there is no sure basis for substantial wealth but industry, honesty, prudence, and economy?

But what do they propose? "That the volume of currency be made and kept equal to the wants of trade." Who shall fix the volume? What caucus could regulate the amount? What Congress shall decree it? What shall be its standard of value? Shall it be coal lands at $1,000 an acre, or gold at twenty-five and eight-tenths grains to a dollar? Shall it be enough to float the Northern Pacific Railroad into premature birth? How, then, will you measure your daily toil? How the price of your wheat, the fruit of hard labor and solid acres? If you get your pay in gold, or in money steadily approaching to the gold standard, you know what it will buy; but if its value and volume have no fixed basis, and is to fluctuate to meet somebody's notions of the wants of trade, you will be exchanging your labor, your grain, your coal, and iron for money

"As variable as the shade
By the light-quivering aspen made."

Now if this resolution read "that the volume of paper money, always redeemable in gold and silver, shall be equal to the wants of trade," it would be all right. We would have a standard of value; but the resolution as it stands is the most transparent demagogism. It would be as if the merchant would regulate the length of his yardstick by the necessities of his purse; as if the coal and iron man would regulate the weight of his ton by the amount of his debts; as if the farmer would reduce the number of pounds in a bushel of wheat so as to make the same number of bushels whether the crop is good or bad. It is this palpable fallacy that dismisses from a dollar the attribute of fixed intrinsic measure and value, into which Gov. Allen has fallen at Gallipolis, and that misleads many an honest man, and has caused many of the wrecks that mark the history of human error.

But our Democratic platform-makers, recalling the old Democratic ideas about gold, tell us they are for leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par with gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people, and not by destroying them. How do they propose to promote your industries? Is it by protecting your industry and building up your manufactories? Oh no, they tell you plainly that in framing their tariff laws they will look only to the revenue they can get from you, and not to the benefit they can confer upon you. What then? Echo answers what! What has the Democratic Party done for thirty years to promote the interests of labor? Nothing but for the labor of slaves. It is to the Republican Party you owe your Homestead law, the policy that has made us a nation of free men. It is to the Republican Party you owe the protection of your labor, and for the very currency they seek to destroy. What party now threatens a reaction against all the measures of the war? What party has formed a coalition against your common school system, and only awaits a good time to carry it out? But they tell us they will restore your legal tenders to par in gold. When? If not now, why not three years hence? Why not support the Republican policy? It needs no argument, my fellow-citizens, to convince you that the men who framed this platform have no intention to restore your legal tenders to a gold standard except through repudiation. That is their process. The "wants of trade," as construed by them, will lead step by step into inflation, general bankruptcy, and repudiation. Judge Thurman was right when he said in the Senate in 1874 that if this policy was adopted he would not live to see again in circulation good old Democratic money—gold and silver. The war for American independence and its grim necessities drove our Revolutionary fathers into this policy—and so with France in the throes of her revolutionary struggles; and in both cases the currency was repudiated as worthless. Now, after our war is happily over, and all its hard sacrifices have been crowned with success, when we are on the plain road to a specie standard, we are asked, in the name of the "demands of trade," to adopt the same policy, to issue more money without any plan of redemption, on the promise of the Democratic Party that some time may be they will restore it to par in gold, "by promoting the industries of the people." For one, fellow-citizens, I should want a more specific guarantee and a better guarantor than the Democratic Party. We, the Republican Party, who are responsible to our country and to mankind for the redemption of the promises contained in these greenback notes, must see to their redemption, and not turn over to our adversaries this last remaining duty of our great conflict. France, our old Revolutionary friend, has recently set us a noble example by resuming specie payments after her unsuccessful war with Germany, and after suffering greater sacrifices than we did, and it is admitted that her industries are now more prosperous than ever before in her long history. These shadowy fears, which I know in the minds of business men sometimes cloud the pathway of duty, will disappear by a steady adherence to the Republican policy.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The next resolution of the Democratic platform to which I wish to call your attention is the ninth:

"*Ninth*—That the policy already initiated by the Republican Party of abolishing legal tenders and giving national banks the power to furnish all the currency, will increase the power of an already dangerous monopoly, and the enormous burdens now oppressing the people, without any compensating advantage, and that we oppose to this policy the demand that all the national bank circulation be promptly and permanently retired, and legal tenders be issued in their place."

The substance of this resolution is that the national banks shall be promptly destroyed, and that the greenback circulation shall be increased at the same time to $710,000,000. Before examining this startling proposition, let us dispose of some of the errors of fact contained in this resolution. It is not true that the Republican Party proposes to abolish the legal tenders, or to give to the national banks the entire circulation of the country. This is a question of the future, upon which parties have not yet taken their position, and upon which no doubt differences of opinion will arise. The Republican Party has taken the position that by the 1st of January, 1879, both legal tenders and national bank notes shall be redeemable in gold when demanded. To this extent and no further have they taken a position. For one I am free to say that while our public debt exists, I am for maintaining in circulation United States notes to the full amount that can be maintained at par in gold, and no more. And I am convinced that such notes payable on demand in coin, or at the option of the Government in a fixed bond, which in the money market is usually at par in gold, would keep in circulation all, or nearly all, the present volume of United States notes: but if not, there is no reason in the world why the Government ought not to pay interest on a debt it is not prepared to pay in coin. And with such notes it is immaterial whether they are or are not a legal tender. To guard against the sudden effects of a panic, I would leave them a legal tender. But these are my individual views, often expressed and sincerely entertained. But upon this question the Republican Party has taken no position, nor ought it to do so until after resumption. As to the national banks, they are entirely in the power of Congress. We can repeal the law of their creation. Would it be wise to do so? They are denounced as a monopoly. This is now a falsehood. For a time after the limit passed by law for national bank circulation was reached, they were in one sense a monopoly, but since the act of last Winter banking is as free as blacksmithing, iron making, or merchandising, and freer than the making of lawyers, or doctors, or preachers. Any set of men may start a bank in any part of the United States on the terms, conditions, and responsibilities fixed by the Banking law. Over 2,000 banks have been authorized, scattered all over the United States. They have loaned of their own money, or of that deposited with them, $950,000,000, and this constitutes a large part of the active capital upon which the manufacturing, commercial, and mining industries of the country rest. They are the principal agents for the deposit and exchange of money, not only in the United States but with foreign nations. Their business reaches to, and interlaces with, that of every citizen of the United States. They are private corporations; the Government has nothing to do with them except to make them pay taxes and to obey the laws. These laws are very strict, requiring from them reports under oath, and subjecting them to frequent examinations at unexpected times, and maintaining over them the strictest surveillance. The only privilege these banks enjoy that the humblest citizen does not, is that by giving ample security in United States bonds they may issue a certain proportion of circulating notes. They pay the expense of printing these notes; redeem them promptly on demand with United States notes; keep money in the Treasury of the United States for that purpose; the notes are not a legal tender; nobody is bound to take them. When this is all done we require them to keep a part of their notes on hand; we tax them all; the States tax them, and the counties and towns, so that their aggregate taxes are now $20,000,000. These are the national banks. They were organized by the Republican Party to supersede, to take the place of, the State banks, a mongrel crew under no common authority; obeying no law; giving in some States no security; issuing bills easily counterfeited and of limited circulation. Under the National Bank law there can be no successful counterfeiting; the notes are secured beyond the possibility of loss; the bank may break, but the note is good. They pass without question anywhere in the United States. They are organized for twenty years, but still the law can be repealed. Business in some branches is languid. Debts are hard to pay and hard to collect. Everybody is trying to save a little in expenses, and to make a little more crop. And now a set of men, self-appointed, calling themselves a Democratic Convention—a State Convention, remember, not a National Convention—meet at Columbus and resolve that all this system of national banks, interwoven with the business of the people of the United States, shall be promptly torn up; that this vast indebtedness of the people to the banks shall be promptly paid, and that all the bonds of the United States now held by these banks shall be forced on the market, and that the United States shall then issue its legal-tender notes to the additional amount of $350,000,000. Such is the financial programme of the Ohio Democrats to give relief to the business interests of the country. Is there any business man who hears me who does not know that such a measure, if adopted, would utterly destroy the industry of the country?

MORE GREENBACKS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Let us examine this proposition a little further. The first difficulty to be encountered is that the issue of the greenbacks in excess of $400,000,000 would be a plain and palpable violation of the public faith. In 1864 the United States solemnly engaged that the volume of legal tender notes should never exceed the sum of $400,000,000, and this pledge has been several times repeated, and is the sacred barrier which alone has maintained the purchasing power of the greenbacks at the present rate.

Again, the validity of the Legal-tender act was sustained by the Supreme Court on the ground that it was the exercise of the war-making powers of Congress, held to be essential to the national existence, and yet on this ground it was sustained by a bare majority of that court. Who believes for a moment that the validity of legal-tender notes would be sustained by that court when issued in a time of profound peace in violation of the public faith, and as a part of a public policy to maintain in perpetuity an irredeemable currency?

Again, for what purpose would the United States issue their notes? Would it be to purchase the bonds of the United States now held as security for bank notes? Those bonds are the property of the banks, and could only be purchased like other bonds in the open market at a large premium. This premium would rapidly advance as the irredeemable notes were issued. How long would this process continue before these platform-makers would assert the right to pay the bonds in greenbacks, and thus again violate the public faith pledged by the act of March, 1869, to strengthen the public credit? Or would they loan the greenbacks to the people as the bank notes are now loaned, and thus convert the government into a bank not only of loan, but of discount? It is idle to follow the evil consequences and dangerous effects of the Democratic policy announced in these resolutions. Their end would be utter bankruptcy and ruin.

But what good do they hope for? They would save the interest on the notes now issued by the banks. They want the Government to have the profits of issuing notes for circulation. In gaining this they would violate the public faith, they would lose all the taxes now received from the national banks, and utterly destroy all ideas of fixed values. The profit on this circulation, even by the banks, is greatly exaggerated, so much so that now more circulating notes are being retired by banks than are issued to them. This privilege is now open to all, and yet it is not taken. If the Government assumes the sole and exclusive privilege of issuing these notes, it cannot engage in the business by which alone the privilege can be made profitable, and the business public would lose the benefit of discounts and loans.

But the real motive lies back of all this. These men want more money, more money. Not real money, but depreciated paper money—cheap money, becoming cheaper and cheaper as more is issued, making it easier to pay debts. But will this money buy what money will now? Will a dollar of this money buy what a dollar in gold will buy, or what a dollar of paper money will now buy? We know it will not. It will depreciate even in greater proportion as its volume increases. Your grain, your iron and coal, may bring you more money than you receive now, but the money you receive will buy you less than now, and you will be constantly cheated by a false weight and a false standard. How strange it is that human experience so often repeated does not stamp upon the mind of every human being the truth proclaimed by Webster, acted upon by Jefferson and Jackson, and which lies at the foundation of the laws of currency—that of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with depreciated paper money. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation—these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with a fraudulent currency and the robberies committed by depreciated paper.

NATIONAL BANKS AGAIN.

Now, fellow-citizens, to return again to the national banks, which the Ohio Democrats propose promptly to destroy. I need not remind you that, next to Mr. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, I had as much to do with the passage of the National Bank act as any one, and yet I regarded it as an experiment, and chiefly supported it as a means of driving out of existence the heterogeneous multitude of State banks that during the war threatened to overwhelm us with paper money of limited circulation and no security. The national banking system has proved, on the whole, a great success. Mr. McCulloch, in his report as Secretary of the Treasury, in 1867, carefully reviewed the whole system, and I recommend my Democratic friends to that report for some wholesome reading. Since he wrote the banking system has been improved by making it free, and by providing for the prompt redemption of its notes by each bank in the Treasury of the United States. They have yet to bear the test of coin redemption. When the United States notes shall have advanced to par in gold they must redeem their notes at par in gold. If, then, experience shall show that this system will furnish to the people through local banks circulating notes in connection with greenbacks and gold, all freely convertible into each other, then the Republican Party will stand by it. If not, that party will modify it or dispense with it. And in dealing with this question I trust the Republican Party will do as it has done with other great problems of human government that it has successfully solved. It will act with moderation and wise statesmanship, relying upon the intelligence of an educated people, and not upon the spirit of blind demagogism that plainly led to the adoption of this ninth resolution.

PROPOSED REPUDIATION.

There is one other financial plank in the Democratic platform that is easily disposed of. I will read it:

"*Tenth*—That the public interest demands that the Government should cease to discredit its own currency, and should make its legal tenders receivable for all public dues, except where respect for the obligation of contracts requires payment in coin, and that we favor the payment of at least one-half of the Customs in legal tenders."

This resolution, apparently plausible, not only involves grave errors, but is ridiculous in its logic. They say that the Government should cease to discredit its own currency, and yet they don't propose to pay it. I suppose the most discredit that can be put on any currency or any promise is to refuse to redeem it. The same platform that thus reproaches us for discrediting our currency, proposes to issue $350,000,000 more of it, when every note is a broken promise, and every additional issue is a further depreciation. But consistency can scarcely be expected in a Democratic platform. The substance of the resolution is to reduce our duties on imported goods just one-half of the discount of our paper money, when compared with gold, or at this time about seven per cent. Now, as a revenue measure this is certainly a bad one, when our revenues are barely sufficient to meet our expenditures. But a still graver objection exists to this resolution. By the law as it now stands, passed in February, 1862, and upon which every bond of the United States now outstanding was issued, the very foundation of our public credit, it was provided:

SECTION 5. That all duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin, * * * and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows:

First—To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States.

Second—To the purchase and payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner go to the purchase or payment of the public debt.

Third—The residue thereof to be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Now, fellow-citizens, under this law the United States has acted, and are compelled to act until the public debt is paid. Under it all duties on imported goods are paid in gold, and these duties yield us a revenue now of about $160,000,000 in gold. This money is mortgaged to the public creditors, and we dare not violate that pledge except upon the penalties of national dishonor. Of this money something over $100,000,000 a year is required to pay the interest on our public debt. Over $30,000,000 is required for what is called the sinking fund, for the gradual redemption of the debt. We have other expenditures which must be paid in gold, such as our foreign intercourse, and our Navy when abroad. This will leave perhaps $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 of gold, which is paid into the Treasury, and is sold for United States notes and used for current expenditures. Now this resolution demands that this gold, thus sacredly pledged, shall be diverted, in violation of your public faith, and for what? To reduce the duties or taxes on foreign goods seven per cent. No language is strong enough to denounce such a policy. A small portion of this fund—about $25,000,000—may be used for any proper purpose of expenditure, and therefore Judge Thurman last Winter proposed to receive one-fifth of the Customs duties in currency; but even this was opposed on the ground that it would impair the trust fund, and as against public policy. Senator Bayard, of Delaware, a leading Democrat, took strong ground against it, and it was overwhelmingly defeated. Now, the Ohio Democrats propose to surrender one-half of our gold revenue, to dishonor our pledges, and drive the Secretary of the Treasury into the gold market to buy gold to pay the interest, and all to lower the duties that yield our revenues and protect your industries.

The eleventh resolution in this platform is only important in that it promises you in place of your national banks a system of free banks of discount and deposit; in other words, broker shops. No doubt they are a great blessing, but I think we have now enough of them. At all events, we have now in every State the right to go into the brokerage business free from all restraints, and we need not put the Democratic Party in power to gain this great blessing.

THE TARIFF.

The only other financial plank in this platform is very brief.

"*Twelfth.*—A tariff for the sole purpose of revenue."

This resolution is a blow at that system of tariff laws which had their origin in Washington's administration, and have continued ever since, varied in degree, but strengthened and improved by the Republican Party, and which, while looking to imported goods as the chief source of Federal revenue, also regards the fostering and protection of domestic industry as a national object, incident to all revenue laws, and deserving the most considerate and favorable care. If that be the meaning, we accept the issue promptly. We do seek, while levying taxes, not only to make their operation as light and just as possible, but also to advance our own industry without impairing the sources of revenue. In this sense we are for the protection of American industry, and proudly point to the vast development of home manufactures as the result of Republican policy. I do not think it necessary, before you, to enter into the common arguments that have been made upon this subject, for I know you are familiar with them. I have always regarded a tariff law as a subject, not of political dispute, but for the application of good common sense in the adjustment of the details, applying the higher duties to articles of luxury, fair average duties on articles that come into competition with our own industries, and low duties, or none at all, on articles of common necessity, that cannot economically be produced here, or that enter as raw articles into our domestic manufactures. In passing such a tariff we do look to something else than the mere money we wring from our people as taxes.

DEMAGOGISM.

Take this whole financial platform of the Democratic Party, and it opens up to you the most dangerous errors; the wildest demagogism; the greatest departure, not only from fundamental principles of public policy, but from cherished principles of the Democratic Party. We already hear the voice of remonstrance; the cry of alarm from all parts of the United States. The question is, what will they do with it?

Gov. Allen, much to the surprise of some of his friends, yields gracefully his old convictions, and, if I understand his speeches at Newark and Gallipolis, adopts the whole platform. Many of the Democratic papers openly repudiate it. The Democratic editor in the city in which I live, and who is in every respect a very excellent man, rejects the platform, and supports Gov. Allen in his hard-money record of forty years ago. But, fellow-citizens, political contests are not decided by candidates, editors, or office-holders; it is by the quiet, intelligent judgment of moderate men, who sensibly weigh questions of public policy—who are above party dictation. It is this body of independent men, who give the ebb and flow to party politics in Ohio; it is to them I appeal with confidence to give their seal of condemnation to the dangerous doctrines contained in the Democratic platform.

TO REPUBLICANS.

To my Republican associates I can speak with confidence and hope. We have a State ticket, every name on which must command your sincere respect. We have a platform that speaks no uncertain sound, and meets our approbation. We are united on the wise and moderate financial policy which has guided our party; has sustained the public faith and the public credit; has given us ample means to carry on a great war and build up our industries; which has for the first time given us a safe national currency, needing only one attribute to make it perfect; and now we are agreed on a slow and steady progress to make that currency equal to gold. What more do we want, my Republican friends, than to march forward with unity, confidence, and strength? You may here and there find men to falter or faults to criticise; your officers and agents may fail, but your cause is good and your work is honorable—not free from fault, but better than that of any party that preceded it.

See now this broad country of ours—united we stand. Many of our ancient enemies now glory in our success. The prayers of 4,000,000 of freedmen rise perpetually to Almighty God for the Republican Party. Great names adorn our history, written there by us. Memorable events for fifteen years have lifted our country from a confederacy of discordant States, left by a Democratic Administration to the chances of civil war, to the position of a nation of the highest rank, to mold a continent and to guide a world to free institutions. Let us not apologize to our adversaries for the faults that are human, nor examine with a microscope the failings of friends; if only the great objects we have sought and the good measures we have accomplished, and the policy marked out for us is, on the whole, wiser and better than is proposed by our adversaries, then our path of duty is with the Republican Party. Inspire it, if you please, with better principles, with higher aims, and by a good example; but rest assured that you must rely upon the Republican Party for any progress that is made in making or executing good laws. And, fellow-citizens, you who at any time acted with the Republican Party during the war or since the war, and from whatever cause have been dissatisfied with the party to which you belonged, let us come together again. We have forgiven the rebels, let us forgive each other. I am liberal enough to confess that the Republican Party has committed some errors. And I am Republican enough to know that its history, its principles, its policy, and its tendencies give us the best assurance for an honest and able administration of the national and State Governments.

ALBANY IN THE REVOLUTION.

THE BOLD DECLARATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND SAFETY—THEIR AGREEMENT OF MAY, 1775.

From the Albany Journal, July 31.

The sturdy citizens of Albany were among the promptest and most patriotic of the men of the Revolution in declaring their resistance to British tyranny. At a very early day, they organized a Committee of Public Safety, and entered into correspondence with other parts of the country. So far as we know, the appended papers have never been published. The date of the following appears to be about the 1st of May, 1775, just after the battle of Lexington and before Bunker Hill, and is entered in the book of records of the Committee of Correspondence and Safety:

A General Association agreed to and subscribed by the Members of the several Committees of the City and County of Albany.

Persuaded that the salvation of the Rights and liberties of America depends under God on the firm Union of its Inhabitants, in a Vigorous prosecution of the Measures necessary for its Safety; and convinced of the necessity of preventing the Anarchy and Contusion which attend a Dissolution of the Powers of Government, We, the Freemen, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the City and County of Albany being greatly alarmed at the avowed Design of the Ministry to raise a Revenue in America; and shocked by the bloody scene now acting in the Massachusetts Bay, Do in the most Solemn Manner resolve never to become Slaves; and do associate under all the Ties of Religion, Honor, and Love to our Country, to adopt and endeavor to carry into Execution whatever Measures may be recommended by the Continental Congress, or resolved upon by our Provincial Convention for the purpose of preserving our Constitution, and opposing the Execution of the several Arbitrary and oppressive Acts of the British Parliament until a Reconciliation between Great Britain and America on Constitutional Principles (which we most ardently desire) can be obtained: And that we will in all things follow the advice of Our General Committee respecting the purposes aforesaid, the preservation of Peace and good Order, and the safety of Individuals and private Property.

John Barclay, Chairman,
Walter Livingston,
John Bay,
James Magee,
Tyrans Calians, (?)
Isaac Van Aernam,
Gisbert Marselis,
Phi. P. Schuyler,
George White,
John McClung,
Gershom Woodworth,
Bastyaen T. Vescher,
Flous Baricker,
John Knickerbacker, Jr.,
Barent Vanderpoll,
William Van Bergen,
John Abbott,
Jacobus Williamson,
Henry Van Veghten,
Samuel Van Vechten,
Peiter Becker,
Ebenezer Allen,
Simeon Covell,
Asa Flint,
James Parrot,
his
Henry X Leake,
mark.
Andries Watbeck,
Mat. Visscher,
Saml. Stringer,
Gerrit Lansing, Jur.,
John Ten Broeck,
Robert Yates,
Henry I. Bogart,
John Van Lon,
Jo. Jones,
Richard Esselstyn,
Othniel Gardner,
Baret Dyne,
Abrm. Cuyler,
Robert McClullen,
Henry Wendell,
Corns. Van Santvoordt,
Rr. Bleecker,
Henry Bleecker,
John H. Ten Eyck,
Jacob Bleecker, Jr.
John T. Beeckman,
Hars. Wendell,
Matthew Adgate,
Abm. Yates, Jr.,
John Taylor,
Rutger Lansingh,
Henry Quackenboss,
John M. Beeckman,
John D. Fonda,
John Van Rensselaer, Jur.,
John Price,
Anthony Van Schaick,
Dirck Ten Broeck,
Reitzert Bronck,
Frederick Beringer,
Revnard Van Aalsteyn,
Philip Van Veghten,
Joshua Losee,
Anthony Van Bergen,
Albeertus Van Loon,
Mynd Roseboom,
Ab. Ten Eyck.

The stirring news of the battles at Concord and Lexington were no sooner heard at Albany than the Committee of Correspondence realized they had something to attend to besides letter-writing. Powder and lead, muskets, swords, and cannon were in every man's mind. Armed resistance to the Crown was a settled thing—but not as yet, independence. It took a year to reach that step. But to meet the great demands upon the Committee at this crisis, they immediately called the citizens together, and at their suggestion the Committee of Correspondence became a "Committee of Safety, Protection, and Correspondence," with powers to raise regiments and issue bills of credit. And one of the first acts of this new committee was the following letter to the Committee of Correspondence at Boston of date May 1, 1775, fitly supplementing the act of association given above. These comprise, if not a formal declaration of independence, still a vigorous patriotic determination, which if carried out involved a revolution and a separation from the mother country. The letter is as follows:

GENTLEMEN: While we lament the mournful event which has caused the Blood of our Brethren in the Massachusetts Bay to flow, we feel that satisfaction which every honest American must experience at the Glorious stand you have made, we have an additional satisfaction from the consequences which we trust will [ensue] in uniting every American in Sentiments and Bonds, which we hope will be indissoluble by our Enemies. This afternoon the Inhabitants of this City convened and unanimously renewed their former agreement that they would co-operate with our Brethren in New-York and in the several Colonies on the Continent in their opposition to the Ministerial Plan now prosecuting against us, and also unanimously appointed a Committee of Safety, Protection, and Correspondence, with full power to transact all such matters as they shall conceive may tend to promote the weal of the American Cause. We have the fullest Confidence that every District in this extensive County will follow our Example. On the twenty second Instant a Provincial Congress will meet when we have not the least doubt but such effectual aids will be afforded you, as will teach Tyrants and their Minions that as we were born free, we will live and die so, and transmit that inestimable Blessing to Posterity, be assured Gentlemen that nothing on our Parts shall be wanting to evince that we are deeply impressed with a sense of the necessity of Unanimity, and that we mean to Co-operate with you in this arduous struggle for Liberty to the utmost of our Power. * * * We are, Gentlemen, with the warmest wishes and most fervent Prayers for your Success, safety and the success of the Common Cause, your Most Humble Servts.

By order of the Committee.
ABRAHAM YATES, Junr., Chairman.

Verily these men, though headed by one of British parentage, were the true descendants of those Netherlanders who, in their irrepressible determination to be free, braved a monarch at a time when his ships covered every sea and his merciless armies bathed two continents in blood.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

A DAY AT BAHIA.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CITY AND ITS SURROUNDINGS—THE SLAVES, AND HOW THEY HONOR HIGH BIRTH.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has a letter from a passenger on board a South American steamer. Writing from San Salvador, under date of June 19, the correspondent says:

"After one day and two nights' sailing we steamed into the harbor of Bahia just at daybreak yesterday morning. I say harbor of Bahia, but Bahia in Portuguese merely means bay, and the city's real name is San Salvador, or the 'Bay of All Saints.' But all through the country it is called Bahia. The bay is very large, two rivers flowing into it from the upper end. The city is beautifully situated on the top and side of the hills. Just at the entrance of the bay stands St. Anthony's Light-house, and below it a village with a good bathing beach. On the least populated side of the city the houses are almost hidden by the luxuriant trees, and you see a window, a piazza, peeping out from the shade, or a church-tower looking forth. The same general characteristics as in the other Brazilian towns appear here—narrow streets, high houses, mostly of a yellow or a decaying white, with here and there an ornamental tiled front. We were drawn up the hill in an elevator 200 feet high—a powerful and safe looking construction. Once on the hill the air is pure and fresh. A line of steers carried us rapidly along for a mile or two, past some very handsome houses, some with marble fronts and some painted of the highest blue, through streets with handsome shops, past about six churches, a convent, and landed us just in front of a hotel. Here we took our breakfast—a delicious one at that. Our table stood in a bowling-alley, just off the dancing piazza, and on every side of us grew some tree new to us. A large cocoanut, with the fruit gathered in a little group beneath its enormous leaves, a bread fruit tree, a mango! Rich hued flowers smiled in at us as we watched the lizards climbing on the fence and wondered at the great ant-hills in the next plot. Beneath us were young vegetables growing. All this, and yet it is Winter time here! We eat oranges of an immense size, with all the seeds gathered in a small valve at the top, and bananas with the richest hue I ever saw. And as we eat a shower of rain falls on the roof—but who would know Bahai without a shower? On our return toward the town we visited two churches. Here, again, no seats, immense space, elaborate gilt and carving, and an altar of silver. One bore on the ceiling the date 1500, and the other, the Cathedral, was literally hung with black, the altar, the walls, and a large catafalque in the center. They were preparing for a requiem mass for the Archbishop whose anniversary the next day would be. The market was not inviting-looking to me, perhaps because I do not recognize half the fruit and vegetables, and do not like the way the meat is cut, but it is said to be good. Little marmosets are one of the commodities, and the negro children let them walk all over them, and there are plenty of negroes here, some dressed in embroidered robes, rich embroidery half way up the skirts, a shawl of a hundred hues, white satin slippers; stockings are not a necessity. The dress of the women slaves is picturesque. They nearly all wear turbans, a white upper garment, a colored skirt, with a shawl thrown over one shoulder, and coral bracelets on their arms. The dress of the men is for the most part made of coffee sacks. Bahia was the last place in this part of the world that slaves were brought into twenty years ago; and two years ago a law was made freeing all children born after the law passed. So slavery must pass out with this generation. We watched a band of regular African slaves while waiting for the small boat. They seemed to be the happiest and healthiest looking people in the place. They were jabbering in some kind of African dialect and laughing like children. These pure Africans have a reputation of being extremely honest and trustworthy. You can leave them to take care of any thing. Stealing is unknown to them. They sometimes work in gangs, divide the money fairly, and carry their shares to their masters who trust them in every way. The reputation of those born here is the reverse of this. Among the blacks from Africa are some of the native Princes, and it is not an uncommon sight to see a man carrying a load on his head stopped by other negroes who kiss his hand. This is keeping up rank under difficulties.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

HOW CAPITALLY IT WORKS IN WYOMING TERRITORY.

The Laramie *Sentinel*, one of the early advocates of woman suffrage in Wyoming Territory, tells of the practical workings of the system in a recent issue. It says: "To us the novelty has worn off, and we have had time to coolly estimate the results. There are those here who can remember the condition of things here six or seven years ago, and can compare them with the present, and though we might differ somewhat as to the causes which have produced this change for the better, yet we shall be able to agree upon a few facts. We never had a term of court here, held in a decent and comfortable place, with its proceedings marked throughout by decency and decorum, and divested of everything pertaining to levity and blackguardism, till our ladies were summoned to attend and participate in it. We never had a Grand Jury here who boldly and unflinchingly took hold to investigate offenses against decency and morality, and hunt out and bring offenders to punishment, till we had a Grand Jury composed largely of ladies. We had had several terms of court, but had scarcely been able to convict or punish a single criminal for any crime, however heinous, through the medium of those courts, till we got juries composed largely of women. We did not have a single election here without drunkenness, rowdyism, quarreling, fighting, and bloodshed, until our wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters were permitted to accompany us to the polls. We well remember the time when many a man stayed away from the polls, losing his right of citizenship, rather than encounter the danger and rowdyism he must meet in order to exercise it. But all this is changed. Our elections go off as quietly as any other social gathering, no matter how heated a political campaign may be, or how important the issues at stake. And we all point with pride to the result, whether or not we agree as to the cause which has produced it."

UNION DEPOT IN CHICAGO.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Friday, July 30, says: "The much-talked-of lake-front depot question is now in a fair way of settlement, and there is every prospect that a large and magnificent Union Depot will be erected on the lake front at once. But this depot will not be built on the city's grounds between Madison and Randolph streets, but at the same place where the present depot now stands. Since the fire that portion of the city has been completely changed, and the palatial residences have given way to large business houses. No opposition to leasing the property was made by any one. The depot will be extended thirty feet east toward the lake and 100 feet south to the line of Randolph street. The only thing yet necessary to complete the arrangement is to arrange with the Michigan Central so that it can get additional freight accommodations, as the thirty feet to be added to the east is occupied by the tracks of this road leading across Water street to its present freight depot, which would have to be vacated. The Michigan Central would be willing to accept the site on which the present freight depot of the Baltimore and Ohio stands. If this road consents to vacate and accept another site, all the obstacles in the way of the new arrangement are done away with. And as the Baltimore and Ohio needs a passenger depot more than any of the other roads, it will undoubtedly make the sacrifice."

OLD SOLDIERS' STORIES.

Several powder-begrimed veterans gathered in a certain Police station the other evening, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, to keep out of the rain for a few minutes, and while there discussed the late war.

"I remember," said one, "that a bullet passed clear through George Gay's body and never killed him."

"I recollect," said another, "that a ball lodged in Bill Payson's lung and never was taken out, but he lived."

"I," said a third, "know well when the doctors thought Henry Hill's life was gone up as a 'minie' lodged within an inch of his heart, but he lived."

"Jake Johnson's head was pierced by a ball, and he lived," exclaimed the last man but one. These remarks produced considerable surprise and excited speech from all save a tall, slim and sleepy individual, who waited till his companions concluded and then drawled, in piping accents: "Those fellows was a little tough, I allow; but Jim Jones, who fit aside of me, was shot in the neck so that his head jist hung by the skin."

"Great heavens!" ejaculated all; "you don't mean to say he lived, do you?"

"Oh, no; *he* died," drawled slim and sleepy.

A GOOD GUARDIAN.

A few years previous to the great fire in Boston, a man in the grocery business there was appointed guardian of three orphan girls, whose father had left for their support a tenement-house in one of the courts leading out of Pearl street. When he got control of the property the house was uninsured, its value small, and income trifling. He had it insured, and made some improvements that increased the income. Soon the fire came and consumed it with the other buildings in that vicinity. He got the insurance money after a little delay, invested it where it rapidly increased, and the land being wanted for business purposes he sold it for two or three dollars a foot more than other land brought alongside of it. The proceeds of this sale he also invested, and when, a little while ago, he made a settlement with the Probate Court, it was found that the value of the legacy left to the children, now of age, had more than quadrupled. The Judge complimented him for his good management, and said he richly earned the percentage which the law allows in such cases. The gentleman thanked the court, but said he worked for a reward greater than any human law could allow, and declined to accept any compensation. The young ladies, in appreciation of the generous conduct of their guardian, have presented him with a valuable gold watch, chain, and locket-seal.

AN AFFAIR WITH AN ELEPHANT.

THE DANGER TO YOUNG LADIES OF CARRYING BOTTLES OF AMMONIA IN THEIR POCKETS.

A letter from Wyandotte to a Missouri paper tells this brutal story: "Tuesday the entire population, except a blind woman and Rouse, went over to see Queen's great show and have a nice time. One Granger sold the two bushels of corn he had received from the Relief Board for $1 50, and enjoyed the sawdusty arena far more than he would the planting of the same. A young lady from across the Jersey took her feller and an opera-glass, the former to buy her lemonade and peanuts, and the latter to show that she had one and to enable her to see the performance. But as soon as the exercises began she saw enough with the naked eye to convince her that a glass was unnecessary, so she laid it in her lap, whence it was absorbed by one of the fakirs, and now beams darkly from some pawn shop without a doubt. The young lady says she thought the performance real romantic until she stopped to see the elephant. She wore one of those pockets behind in which, besides her handkerchief, she had deposited an apple, a handful of pea-nuts, quarter of a pound of gum-drops, a little bottle of ammonia, and some other trifles. She and her swain, after admiring the complexion of the huge beast, turned their backs upon him to watch the monkeys and the live kangaroo, and gaze into each other's eyes; to do this the better they leaned back against the rope which inclosed the stately monarch of the South, who saw the apple protruding from the pocket of the unconscious fair one. He hesitated a moment, and was lost to all sense of honor or self-respect, for with shuffling movement he emulated the example of our common mother, plucked and ate the fruit, but instead of clothing himself in a fig-leaf returned to the pocket and scooped out the gum-drops and pea-nuts, with a sly look at his nephew, who was looking on with anxiety at the proceeding. But in the last mouthful the majestic beast took in the ammonia-bottle by mistake, the cork came out, and about an ounce of hartshorn ran down the throat of the greedy beast. This beverage is said to have a reviving and stimulating influence, and in this case it proved its power, for a more revived elephant was never seen on earth. With a wild yell he grabbed the protuberance behind the lady which had been the cause of his disaster. The young man, with great presence of mind shouted 'shoo,' and the gentlemanly clerk of the elephant, with a long prod, persuaded the beast to let up. But the fun was over for the day for these two souls, who walked home with but a single thought about wild animals. The big elephant has learned a lesson in morals which will probably induce him to let other people's pockets alone, though nobody dares to carry a bottle of ammonia within range of his proboscis."

PHILADELPHIA DIVIDENDS.

On the 1st of August interest matures on the coupon and registered bonds of Pennsylvania, and is payable at the agency of the State, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, in Philadelphia. The interest on the third mortgage six per cent. bonds of the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad Company also matures on the 1st, and will be payable on Monday; also, on the six per cent. bonds of 1883 on the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, on the six per cent. bonds of the Burlington County Railroad, on the first mortgage convertible loans of the Catawissa Railroad, and on the new 7s, on the second mortgage 7s of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, on the mortgage 7s of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7s, on the Warren and Franklin Railroad first mortgage 7s, and on the Lehigh Navigation quarterly 6s of 1897. The Lehigh Navigation Company has one of its quarterly dividend periods in August. The Delaware Division Canal, the Morris Canal, (common and preferred,) and the Washington Gas Company have their semi-annual dividend periods during the month. The payments of interest and dividends on investments are lighter in August than in almost any other month of the year.

A GUN-BOAT FOR THE RIO GRANDE.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of July 29 has the following: "The steamer Planter, which was purchased a short time since in Mobile, for service upon the Rio Grande, arrived in our city yesterday in charge of Capt. Kells, of the United States Navy. The Planter, whose name is to be changed or has been changed to the Brazos, was built for a tug-boat, and is 160 feet long. Needing considerable repairs she will be placed in the dock in Algiers, and the work necessary to put her immediately into commission will be pushed forward rapidly to completion. As soon as she comes out of dock the Brazos will receive her armament, which is to consist of Gatling guns and Dahlgren howitzers, and her crew of 200 men. With her armament and supplies on board she will draw about four feet of water, which will enable her to cross the bar at the mouth of the Rio Grande and navigate the channel of that tortuous boundary river. A portion of the crew of the Canandaigua will be transferred to the Brazos."

CANADA AND CAROLINA.

Capt. A. G. Magrath, Jr., of the Montgomery Guards, of Charleston, S. C., has received a letter from Mr. George F. Adamson, of Quebec, in which he says: "While on a recent visit to Utica, N. Y., I was shown an extract from a Charleston (S. C.) paper referring to your company. I was in your city in 1853, and there formed the acquaintance of Capt. William Logue, the first commander, I think, of the Montgomery Guards, and I believe a prominent member of the Charleston Bar. In grateful remembrance of the many courtesies tendered me by the former commander of your corps, I beg to inform you that I now have preparing a flagstaff made from the part of a tree now growing near the spot where the gallant Montgomery fell. As soon as finished, and suitably mounted, it will be forwarded to you, and, acting as my representative, you will please present it to your company, to be used by them as their color-staff during their visit to Philadelphia." Upon the reception of the flagstaff the company intend having a reunion of all the surviving members of the old organization residing in Charleston.

A NEW-JERSEY MYSTERY SOLVED.

Charles Powell, a boy, living at Englewood, N. J., was missed from home on June 10, and, although diligent search was instituted for several weeks, no traces of the lad were discovered. It was supposed that the lad had been abducted, but the detectives could not find him. Last Friday the Marshal of the town was informed that a dead body had been discovered in the cistern of the residence of Rev. Dr. Smith, of St. Cecilia's Church. A Jury was immediately impanneled and preparations completed for investigating the mystery. The corpse, which was removed from the cistern after some delay, was identified as that of the lost boy, Powell, by means of the garments which were found upon it. As the boy was last seen on Mr. Smith's premises before his sudden disappearance, it is probable that he fell into the cistern, the cover of which was not fastened down, and was drowned. The taste of the water of the cistern led to the investigation of the cause, and the consequent discovery of the body. The Coroner has adjourned the inquest to to-morrow, at 5 P. M.

A HEN ASSAULTS A RAT.

A matronly hen belonging to Jacob Zimmerman, Esq., of the town of Minden, Montgomery County, was the heroine of a stubbornly-fought contest the other day. A large barnyard rat attacked her brood, with intent of making a goodly meal; but the mother warned the little ones of their danger and they fled, she remaining to give battle to what to her was a ferocious monster. Her only hope was in a furious aggressive assault; and she consequently made the attack at once, for she comprehended the situation at a glance. Her method of campaign consisted in confusing and blinding the rat with her wings, at the same time fiercely pecking him on the head. In vain the rat tried to seize her; and he finally fell stunned to the ground, too disabled to go through another round. The combatants were then separated, and a small dog was called in and proceeded to dispose of the defeated antagonist as only dogs and Chinamen can do.

OLD MAN BENDER AGAIN.

Postmaster Gale, of Atchison, Kan., has received the following letter from Salmon City, Idaho:

SALMON CITY, Leehi County,
Idaho Territory, July 24, 1875.

POSTMASTER, ATCHISON: A short time ago two men were traveling across the mountains in the direction of this place—Salmon City. Afterward one of them was found murdered and thrown in the river, and the other one was arrested as the murderer, and is now held for trial here. He is believed to be the old man Bender, and answers the description as near as we can recollect it. Will you please send written description and photograph; also the amount of the reward offered for his arrest and by whom offered? Will you please reply as soon as possible, as our court sits here on the third Monday in August, when it is possible he may be released; hence it is important that a reply should be had before that time. A compliance with this may be the means of bringing a hardened criminal to justice, and greatly oblige.

Yours respectfully, CHARLES PRICE

SAVED THE PIPE.

An incident of the ocean yacht race at the Isles of Shoals is gravely related by a Massachusetts newspaper. It asserts that John Waterman, of the crew of the steam-yacht Minnehaha, in attempting to throw a line to the wharf at the Shoals, lost his balance and went overboard headforemost. The pilot of the yacht saw him falling, and in his earnestness to give the alarm, let his "dudeen" drop from his mouth and go to the bottom. The water was clear, and Mr. Waterman, being at the time under the surface, saw what he supposed was some valuable lying on the ocean bed, and continued his progress down until he grasped it and brought it to the surface in his mouth. It turned out to be the pilot's pipe, which had gone to the bottom a little faster than he. It was worth two cents, par value, but the owner has a much higher value than that on it now.

AMONG THE SAVAGES.

SEVENTEEN YEARS OF CANNIBAL LIFE.

THE STRANGE EXPERIENCE OF A FRENCH LAD—HE FORGETS CIVILIZATION, BUT FINALLY REMEMBERS HIS NATIVE TONGUE—INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.

The London *Times* publishes the following extraordinary story from a correspondent, who dates his letter, screw-steamer Brisbane, Keppel Bay, May 20:

On the 11th of April in the present year the John Bell schooner, engaged in the beche de mer fishery, anchored at Night Island, a small island off the north-east coast of Queensland, in lat. 13° 10' south, lon. 143° 35' east, about three miles distant from the mainland, to which boats were despatched from the ship in search of water. The sailors sent on this duty encountered in the bush a party of aboriginal blacks, with whom they found a white man, who was, like the blacks, perfectly naked, and appeared to be completely identified with them in language and habits. On these facts being reported to the master of the John Bell, he determined to make an effort to rescue the man, and with this view sent on shore the following day a large supply of articles of barter, which it was endeavored to explain to the natives were intended to be exchanged for their guest or captive. The white savage was induced to enter one of the ship's boats, where he was given biscuit to eat and told to sit still, muskets being at the same time pointed at the natives and fired over their heads to induce them to retire, which they were very unwilling to do without being accompanied by the white man, whom they begged to return with them. This, he has since explained, he wished to do, but was afraid of the guns held by the sailors, and thought they would shoot him if he tried to leave the boat, where he had been bidden to remain.

The John Bell brought her prize to Somerset, the settlement at Cape York, where he was clothed and cared for by the resident magistrate, Mr. Aplin. For some days after his arrival he sat the greater part of the day perched on the rail fence of a paddock, "like a bird," as an eye-witness describes it, casting quick, eager, suspicious glances around him on every side and at every object which came within his view, rarely speaking, and apparently unable to remember more than a few words of his own language, although he said enough to show that he was a Frenchman, and wrote down on paper, in a stiff, upright French hand, his own name and a few almost unintelligible sentences, which were subsequently found to contain a short account of his history. On the return to Cape York of Lieut. Connor, Royal Navy, who speaks French fluently, a good deal more was extracted from the savage, and it appeared that his name was Narcisse Pierre Peltier, or Pelletier, son of Martin Peltier, shoemaker at St. Gille's, Department of Vendée, France. At the age of twelve Narcisse Peltier embarked as cabin boy on board the St. Paul, of Bordeaux. This ship sailed from China for Australia in the year 1858, having on board some 350 Chinese coolies. She never, however, reached her destination, having been wrecked one dark night on a reef off Roussel Island, in the Louisiade Archipelago. The Captain and sailors got off in three boats and made for the main island, while the Chinese, with whom was Narcisse, walked along the reef to a small island situated upon it. An attack was subsequently made by the natives upon the Captain's party, which was compelled to retreat to the island where the Chinese were, leaving in the hands of the savages the second officer, a sailor, and an apprentice. Distrustful of the Chinese, and totally unprovided with means of conveyance for so large a number, the Captain and European sailors determined to abandon them secretly and escape in their boats, making for the Australian coast, in the hope of falling in with some English settlement or European vessel. This plan they accordingly carried out in the night. The had intended also to leave behind the boy Narcisse, but he had discovered what was contemplated, and followed the crew down to the boats, into which they did not refuse him admission. How long their voyage lasted is uncertain. They subsisted on a paste of flour and water, and such sea birds as they could catch, which were devoured raw. Two or three days before they reached the Australian coast their supply of fresh water failed, and when at length they made the shore, which they did at First Red Rock Point, south of Cape Direction, latitude 13° 4' south, longitude 143° 32' east, their first thought was the alleviation of their thirst. Leaving the boat, they wandered along the shore, until at length they found a small quantity of water, the whole of which was eagerly drank by the men, leaving none for the poor little cabin boy, all dead with hunger, thirst, exposure, and fatigue, and whose feet were cut to pieces by the sharp coral of the reef. Their thirst having been quenched, the Captain and his men—eight in all—returned to their boat and sailed away again, leaving the boy to die by the empty water hole. They reached New-Caledonia in safety, and there the Captain reported the loss of his vessel and the hardships which he and his companions had undergone. He did not, however, report his abandonment of Narcisse Peltier.

The Chinese left at Roussel Island were, it was afterward ascertained, gradually killed and eaten by the natives, with the exception of some twenty, who ultimately escaped.

The career of the boy Narcisse Peltier would undoubtedly have come to a close even before his Captain's arrival in New-Caledonia, had it not chanced that some blacks crossed the footprints left by the sailors in their search for water, and followed them up until they found the dying boy by the side of the dried-up well. They gave him food, which he describes as "*des noisettes*," and then led him away gently by the hand to their tribe, with which he has remained uninterruptedly until the present time, a period of no less than seventeen years.

Narcisse is a short, thick-set, active man. His skin is of a bright red color, and glazed upon the surface by continued exposure to the sun. He is clean in his person, and says that the blacks among whom he has lived are so also—a statement apparently confirmed by the disgust he expressed for the Chinese on board the Brisbane, whom he styled dirty pigs, ("*des sales cochons.*") Across his chest are two horizontal lines of raised flesh, about the thickness of an ordinary lead pencil. The upper one extends from nipple to nipple, the other, rather shorter, is about an inch lower. Above each breast are four short horizontal scars, one above the other, and on the upper part of his right arm a sort of gridiron has been scored, consisting of four vertical cuts inclosed in one passing all round them. These cuts were made with pieces of broken bottles obtained from ships, and the lips of the cut raised by continually pinching them up. No earth or other foreign matter had been introduced into the cut. These scars, he states, are made simply for ornament, and he is proud of them, or was so a short time since. The lobe of his right ear has been pierced, and the flesh itself considerably drawn down, apparently between two and three inches. When found he wore a piece of wood in this aperture about half an inch in diameter and four inches long. This ornament he gave to one of the sailors of the schooner which brought him to Somerset. When speaking of the size to which the ear had been drawn down, he mentioned, with evident admiration, some men of his tribe who had trained the lobe of the ear down or nearly down to the shoulder. After having been on board the Brisbane a day or two, however, he came to the conclusion that the best thing he could do would be to have the lower part of his ear cut off, as not being "the right thing" in civilized society.

His nose is also pierced, and he was accustomed to wear in it a piece of white shell, probably that of the pearl oyster. When first found by the blacks he says he was very unhappy, often thought of his father, mother, and brothers, and longed to get away. In the course of time the recollection of them became less vivid and painful, and he ultimately completely identified himself with the tribe. He had never made an attempt to escape, as, being alone, he could not have managed a canoe out at sea; and though he had often seen vessels passing along the coast, he had never been allowed to get near them, having been always sent by the blacks into the woods in the interior when they went on board a ship. It is not clear how they came to allow him to be seen at last by the sailors of the John Bell.

When first recaptured he could hardly recall a word of French, and the rapidity with which he has recovered it is remarkable. Even when he came on board the Brisbane a week ago his knowledge of his own language was very limited, and it was curious to see the manner in which a word or its meaning would suddenly recur to his recollection. He now speaks French fluently, and in proportion as it returns to him he forgets the language of his tribe, of which, however, about 100 words have been collected from him and taken down by Lieut. Ottley, R. E. What is very much more remarkable, however, than his recovery of his mother tongue, is the fact that he has not lost the powers of reading or writing after a disuse of seventeen years, during which he of course never saw a book, and, as he says, never wrote a line; nor, indeed, did the blacks know that he possessed the power to do so. Very probably he did not know it himself. After two or three weeks' residence at Somerset, however, he wrote, as has already been mentioned, a few almost unintelligible lines. Before coming on board the Brisbane he had much improved in intelligence, and pronounced correctly the names he saw written upon the boats and elsewhere about the ship. His progress since has been most rapid. He now spends a good deal of every day in reading, though whether he understands all that he reads may possibly be doubted. He displays considerable intelligence, but at the same time a childish dependence and imitativeness of others. That anything is done by *les autres* is sufficient to induce him to attempt it himself. He is generally good-humored, though with occasional fits of apparently causeless sulkiness; he frequently coughs violently, and his habits of crouching about here and there are those of a savage. He can count in French up to 100, having, however, at the first attempt stuck at 80, passing from 79 to 100 ("*soixante dix neuf—cent.*") The blacks, he says, have no names for the different numbers, and can only count by signs up to ten, signified by touching different parts of the body.

He is very bitter against the Captain of the Saint Paul for deserting him, but at the same time appears to be afraid of him. He speaks with kindness of his family, which he distinctly remembers, but always maintains that they must all, even including his younger brothers, be now dead, and it would appear as if, having no measure of the time he has passed with the savages, the past appears to him at so vast a distance as to have given him the impression that he is extremely old, although in fact barely thirty. He says he wished to remain with the blacks, and, although he acquiesced in his removal, he is evidently by no means as yet either happy or satisfied.

The name of the tribe with which he has lived is Macadama. They have no Kings, Chiefs, or leading men among them, all the males being equal. The men, he says, are strong, but observes with pride that he himself is very strong, much stronger than the blacks. On the other hand, though he says he is a good swimmer and diver, he acknowledges that in the water the blacks far surpass him. The tribe subsists chiefly on fish, turtles, turtles' eggs, alligators' eggs, and roots and fruits. Sometimes they hunt animals, but apparently not often. The occupation of the men is fishing, that of the women to gather roots, and sometimes also they get honey. They have no knowledge of nets, lines, or hooks. The larger fish are harpooned from canoes, the smaller speared with a three-pronged spear. The canoes are cut out of trees with knives formed of hoop-iron obtained from barrels washed up from wrecks. Of this hoop-iron also the heads of their spears and harpoons are made. Narcisse says he himself constructed two canoes, which he has left behind him.

The women appear to be more numerous than the men, every man having from two to five women in his suite. Their position is a low one, as appears from the fact that although there are separate names for "man," "brother," and "son," there is only one word—"beycheynumma"—for "woman," "sister," and "daughter." The terms "husband" and "wife" are of course unknown, as are the ideas which they imply. The relations of the sexes are strictly animal, and "might makes right." The men, he says, not unfrequently fight with spears for the possession of a woman, while the women fight among themselves about a man, their weapons being heavy staves, with which they beat one another about the head till the blood flows. These quarrels probably arise when a decided preference is shown to one woman over another by their lord. The men have no clothing whatever, not even opossum rugs or other covering at night; the women wear a fringe of cords extending from the wrist to half way down the thigh. They have no houses or huts, but when it rains they put up some temporary shelter of branches of trees or bark. He maintains, however, that they never feel cold, because they always have fires. On board he feels the cold bitterly, and dislikes the wind. Like all savages he can make fire by rubbing together two pieces of wood. He describes the tribe he has been attached to as very peaceable, and says that he has never seen one of its number killed by another member of the tribe. Battles, however, sometimes occur between two tribes. He describes one in which he took a part. A tribe named the Echaus killed some of the Macadamas, upon which the latter retaliated by surprising the Echaus when asleep one night, and killing a large number. Two were speared by Narcisse himself.

The blacks have no knowledge of any Superior Being, and no form of religion of any kind whatever. The dead are tied up with cords after the fashion of a mummy, and exposed to the action of the sun either in the forks of trees or on a rough scaffold. He describes the treatment he has received from the tribe as having been uniformly kind, and he thinks they would treat any white man well. They are not afraid, he says, of white men, but of white men's guns. They are not cannibals, nor does he think that any of the tribes in that region are so. He states that he has heard that in his tribe there was an old white man who had lived among them for many years, and was at last drowned while out fishing. He does not recollect having seen this man himself, and is not sure when his death occurred.

JEFF. DAVIS' DISGUISE.

THE WEARISOME OLD STORY REVIVED ONCE MORE—WHAT THE MAN WHO LED THE CHARGE HAS TO SAY ABOUT IT.

To the Editor of the Detroit Tribune:

In your issue of the 22d appears a letter written "by a gallant friend, who was present and kept a memorandum," to the Clark County (Ky.) *Democrat*, "at its solicitation," denying that Jeff. Davis was, when captured, May 10, 1865, dressed in female apparel.

So much has been said on this subject, affirming and denying the fact, that it seems to me to be a waste of time to say more. It seems almost farcical to attempt to make unbelievers acknowledge the fact as it exists. It certainly is all gall and wormwood to his friends to think that the "President of the Confederacy" should so terminate the struggle that cost so much treasure and blood; otherwise they would let poor Jeff rest, now that ten years have elapsed since that memorable morning. I have studiously avoided getting into any newspaper controversy regarding the Davis capture, from the fact that Col. Pritchard's official report covers all the details of the capture coming under his observation, and for all military and historical purposes is sufficient. I am, however, in possession of some facts that have never been published, and by the advice of many friends have decided to give them to you for publication in the form of a reply to "a gallant friend who was present and kept a memorandum."

To come, then, directly to the point—was Davis dressed in female attire?

Without reiterating the long and tedious march, the point of attack, the obstacles encountered, and the many incidents connected therewith, I will say that, although I led the charge and was the first man in the camp, I was not the first to see our distinguished captive, nor did I see him in his disguise at all. Several claim that honor, and I have no doubt all speak the truth. On our way back to Macon, however, Mrs. Davis told me—and I will use her own words—"I put my waterproof cloak and shawl on Mr. Davis upon the impulse of the moment, not knowing or having time to think what else to do, in hopes he might make his escape in that disguise; and I only did what any true woman might have done under similar circumstances."

This was told me by Mrs. Davis, in the course of conversation on our way back to Macon, while halting to feed and rest our horses, she being in the ambulance at the time. Therefore, although I did not see Mr. Davis in the disguise of a woman, I had Mrs. Davis' word that she did so disguise him that he might make his escape.

If further proof is wanting, let me add that upon our arrival at Fortress Monroe with our prisoners, (for we had seven notables,) acting under orders of the Secretary of War, I was sent on board of the Clyde, then lying in Hampton Roads, to get the shawl (the waterproof having been obtained the day previous by Col. Pritchard) worn by Davis at the time of his capture. Upon making known my business to Mrs. Davis, she and Mrs. Clement C. Clay, particularly the latter, flew into a towering rage, and Mrs. Clay, stamping her foot on the deck of the vessel, advised Mrs. Davis to "shed her blood before submitting to further outrage." After telling Mrs. Davis that my orders were imperative, and that she had better submit gracefully to my demands, she became pacified, and said she "had no other wrappings to protect her from the inclemency of the weather." I then told her I would go ashore and buy her a shawl, which I did, paying $6 for it.

Upon presenting it to her, she held it up, and, with scorn and contempt, turned to Mrs. Clay and exclaimed: "A common nigger's shawl." She then handed me two shawls, very similar in appearance, and told me to take my choice, adding that she did dress Mr. Davis in her attire, and would not deny it, at the same time expressing great surprise that the Secretary of War should want her clothing to exhibit, as if she had not already been sufficiently humiliated.

Having been as explicit as space will permit, and as I believe the exigency of the case demands, I submit this for the consolation of "a gallant friend who was present and kept a memorandum," advising him, bitter as the pill may be, to swallow it and make no more wry faces, for, in addition to my being willing to make affidavit to all this, word for word, there are three or four living in this State who actually saw Jefferson Davis in the disguise of a woman with a tin pail on her (his) arm, supported on one side by a "nigger" woman, going for water.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES T. HUDSON.

Late Captain of Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

DETROIT, Mich., Saturday, July 24, 1875.

FLOUR AND GRAIN TRADE OF BUFFALO.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of July 31 publishes its regular monthly statement of the flour and grain trade of that port and says: "Although business has been unusually depressed on all competing routes, the receipts of breadstuffs at this port during July were in excess of those for the corresponding month last year. They reached 9,597,247 bushels last month, against 9,166,819 bushels in 1874. The imports from the opening of navigation up to and including to-day were 22,777,452 bushels, against 23,479,414 bushels during the corresponding period last year, and 24,497,469 bushels in 1873. Almost the entire decrease this year is in the receipts of corn, which are more than 5,000,000 bushels below those of 1874. In consequence of the two weeks' suspension of canal navigation, caused by the Palmyra break, the shipments by water fall far below what they should be. From the opening of navigation to July 31 the canal exports aggregate 12,850,156 bushels, against 19,787,008 bushels last year, and 17,941,941 bushels in 1873. Had no interruption to navigation occurred, it is reasonable to estimate that the shipments would have been from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 larger than they were."

DISTURBANCES IN HERZEGOVINA.

The Austrian correspondent of the London *Times* writes on July 16: "The disturbances on the frontier of Herzegovina arise from an opposition of the people to the tax-gatherers. It extends for the present to five villages, the inhabitants of which have left their homes and have gone to the mountains, after sending their wives and children into Dalmatia. There has been no greater collision as yet, and according to advices from Constantinople the Porte has sent a Commissioner to inquire into the grievances of the people, and to redress them if well founded. Not much importance seems to be attributed to the whole thing in the Turkish capital, for, however trifling such disturbances along the long line of frontier are to Turkey, they always entail trouble and expense to Austria. The Dalmatian population, which is kindred in blood to the population of the neighboring Turkish provinces, and every man of whom is armed to the teeth and full of the traditions of the fights with the Turks, has an irresistible tendency to take part in any broil which goes on on the other side of the frontier. Nor is it always easy—nay, it is often quite impossible—to prevent their crossing over, as the frontier line runs over the top of the mountains, which in Summer are everywhere accessible. Still, all that is possible in this direction has already been done."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A DEAD CITY.

PRIVATE ARCHIVES OF A POMPEIIAN—REVELATIONS OF NEWLY DISCOVERED TABLETS.

An occasional correspondent of the London *Times* at Rome reproduces a description given to him by the Commendatore Fiorelli, of an interesting discovery recently made at Pompeii, consisting of a large number of *tabellæ ceratæ*, sufficiently well preserved to permit of the writing upon them being deciphered. They were discovered by some workmen while excavating the remains of a private house, and the fact was at once communicated to the Italian Minister of Public Instruction, who at once dispatched Signor Fiorelli to Naples. The writer proceeds:

By 8 o'clock the following morning, Signor Fiorelli was at Pompeii, and a slight examination convinced him, not only of the hopelessness of attempting to preserve the box, but that energetic steps must be taken at once if the contents were to be saved. They consisted, as nearly as could be ascertained, of about 300 thin tablets of pine wood of various dimensions; some measuring 118 millimetres by 83, others 132 by 120, and a few double this size, all tied together in threes, and packed in regular order, or strata; and upon the edge of a number of these tablets—as will probably be found upon them all when they have been subjected to a closer examination—was the word "Perscriptio," written with *atramentum*, and followed by a name, on some in the genitive, and on others in the dative case. With great delicacy one of the packets from the upper stratum was lifted off and carefully opened, when, to the delight of all around, the writing was seen distinctly legible—the stylus, in penetrating the thin layer of wax, which had entirely disappeared, having left the form of the characters on the soft wood beneath—and the following words were read:

> Q Volusio Saturnino, P. Cornelio, Cos. VIII. K. Jul.
> M. Alleius Carpus scripsi me accepisse. ab. L. Caecilio
> Jucundo HS MCCCXXXVI
> ab auctione me supstipulatu ejus
> Actum Pomp.

Which I may render:

Written by Marcus Alleius Carpus on the 8th of the Kalends of July, Quintus Volusius Saturninus and Publius Cornelius being Consuls (A. D. 56.) I have received from Lucius Caecilius Jucundus 1,386 sesterces, the amount increased by me upon the contract stipulated by him. Done at Pompeii.

This portion of the contents having been copied in haste the tablets were reclosed, for danger so imminent was menacing the whole that it became urgent to take immediate steps to avert it and to plan and accomplish the removal of this series of documents to a safer place without a moment's unnecessary delay. Although these tablets were not in the hopelessly perishable condition of the box, which for 1,800 years, save four, had protected them from the surrounding débris, and from the moisture percolating through it, yet they quickly gave signs that but comparatively little would be required to resolve them also into fragments, if not dust. Not only were the upper tablets beginning to warp and split by the effect of the heat, which was excessive—we have had the thermometer up to 35° centigrade—but a continuous sharp crackling sound from the mass itself, like that of half-lighted charcoal when blown upon, was gradually increasing. To avert the effect of the heat, a number of cloths were soaked, wrung out, and laid around the remains of the box and its contents, and then came the question how it was to be removed. The attempt to lift it bodily was evidently impracticable, for the slightest yielding in any part might cause the whole to fall to pieces. In this difficulty, and as it was clear that the box must perish in taking from it the far more valuable contents, it occurred to Signor Fiorelli that the tablets might be removed layer by layer by carefully inserting between each a kind of tin slice, in size equal to the superficial measurement. This was attempted, and successfully one stratum after another was laid upon a thin damp cloth placed upon the one beneath. Working on without an instant's repose during the whole of a broiling July day, the last layer was successfully lifted as the sun went down, and then strong bearing poles and cords having been attached to the solid platform on which the tablets had been laid, twelve men, "with measured step and slow," carried the load along the fourteen miles between Pompeii and Naples, and deposited it safely in one of the rooms connected with the collection of the papyri in the Museo Nazionale. In this room, which is kept as dark as possible, the examination of these tablets is now going forward. One by one they are carefully placed in trays made of cardboard, by which the danger likely to arise from the shrinking or expansion the changes of temperature may cause in such materials as wood or glass will be avoided. Careful fac-similes of the writings on each are being made, and as each one is completed it will be examined and compared with the original by the most competent persons, in order to insure the most scrupulous exactness. As I have said, these tablets are found to be fastened together in threes, like triptychs. On one side of each are two holes, through which the cords—of which considerable traces remain—were passed, and then having been carried round, were brought together and inserted into a kind of groove made down the middle of the inner tablet—such a groove, in fact, as those seen in the military diplomas of bronze, and in which, also, a piece of tissue would appear to have been placed for the purpose of protecting the surface of the wax. The inner side of each tablet has a narrow kind of fillet along the edges, which form a framework to inclose the wax. The greatest anticipations are entertained as to the information this mass of documents, all relating to one person or one family, may afford regarding the private life, manners, and customs of the inhabitants of Pompeii. No such discovery has been made since the celebrated papyri were found in Herculaneum in 1752; but while those, after the expenditure of infinite, almost miraculous, patience and skill in deciphering them, were found to contain nothing but the fragmentary remains of philosophical treatises, these, immediately legible, offer every prospect of affording invaluable contributions to our knowledge of every-day life at the commencement of the Christian era. While clearing the peristylium of the house where this discovery has been made, the marble pilasters of two Hermes were found in front of the Tablinum, on one of which the bronze head, to all appearances a portrait, possibly of the owner of the house, is still intact. No traces of the name have yet been found, but on the front of the pilasters are the words, "L. Nostri. Felix. L."

POPULAR DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

The London *Times* of July 20 says: "The fine weather of yesterday, as a matter of course, drew a great many people to Hyde Park, but those who expected to see a very great demonstration against the grant for the Prince of Wales' visit to India, were disappointed, for though a large crowd assembled, the attendance was, for the day and weather, comparatively small. The position of Chairman was taken by a Mr. Watson, but the speaker of the day was Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, who stated that he had taken the responsibility of convening the meeting, and he did this without the attraction of bands and banners, for he did not think these were needed to stimulate the people to exercise their right of petitioning the Queen on any constitutional matter. He proceeded to say, in the course of a long speech, that he accepted it as a duty on the part of the people, if they had a monarchy, that it should be supported in a fitting manner. If, therefore, the Prince was really going to India on a State visit—going to represent the Queen—it was right and proper that a grant should be made by Parliament for the purpose, and the grant made was not only not too large, but was actually too small for the purpose. The fact was, however, that this was not a State visit, but was allowed by Mr. Disraeli to be a visit to enable the Prince to share in the exciting pastimes of Indian Princes, those pastimes being lion and tiger hunting, pig-sticking, and crocodile fishing. The speaker made, in the course of his address, an estimate of the Prince's income, and insisted that the people ought to know what was done with the money, urging that such information should have been forthcoming before the grant was made. In regard to the action of Mr. John Bright in supporting the grant, the speaker expressed his deep regret at such a 'falling off' as was here displayed after the great services which Mr. Bright had unquestionably rendered to the nation; and he then proceeded to maintain that Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Burt had truly represented the feelings of the people in opposing the grant. In conclusion, he asked the meeting to vote, as a protest against Parliament for its weakness in passing the grant, and against Mr. Gladstone for the trust he had betrayed in siding with the Government, a petition to the Queen not to allow the Prince to accept the grant before a detailed account of the expenditure of his yearly income was laid before Parliament. The petition was then put and a large number of hands were held up for it. Some protest was raised in the crowd against the resolution being thus hastily adopted; and Mr. Sidney Shadbolt proposed as a resolution in the place of the other that the grant was moderate, and that the benefits which would accrue from the visit would more than compensate for the money expended, and this was seconded by a Mr. Warren, who, on raising what he termed a 'protest against the diabolical attempt of Mr. Bradlaugh to mislead the people of England,' was howled down, and the amendment was put to the meeting without more ado. A very few hands were held up for it, and then the motion by Mr. Bradlaugh was again put and carried by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Bradlaugh announced that meetings had been held elsewhere for the same purpose and with a like result, and the proceedings closed by his requesting them to go peaceably away."

METALLOTHERAPIE.

Galignani's Messenger has the following: "Régnier was, we believe, the first who constructed an instrument calculated to measure muscular force by means of a spring the tension of which was expressed in a given weight. It was an ellipsoid, and so large that it was, and is still, chiefly employed to estimate the strength of horses. Smaller ones have since been invented and used by medical practitioners to measure the strength of invalids or convalescents. The principal defect of such instruments is, that the tension or contraction of the spring is not proportional to the space described by the index; thus, if the first pound causes the needle to move a quarter of an inch the second pound will make it go over a different space. Dr. Burq has recently constructed a pocket instrument of this kind, in which he has removed this irregularity by means of a system of wedges, which we could not describe without a complicated figure. The merit of this contrivance is its sensitiveness or delicacy; but the inventor makes it one of the principal elements of his peculiar system of cure, which he calls *Métallothérapie*, and which we may roughly describe as consisting in the application of different metals to the external surface of the body, in the shape of bracelets, rings, or coins arranged in chains. If the given metal produces a salutary effect when thus applied, it is a sign that its internal administration in the shape of an oxide or salt will lead to a cure. However strange this may appear, certain it is that such men as Drs. Bouchut, Trousseau, Duméril, (now dead,) and, among the living, Drs. Tardieu, Maisonneuve, Nonat, &c., have vouched for its efficacy in certain cases, chiefly nervous diseases. Dr. Burq, be it recollected, made himself known in the great invasion of cholera in 1849 by proclaiming that copper was a specific in that disease. Having remarked that in those manufactories where copper was handled the workmen were exempt from the scourge, he collected information from all parts of Europe which confirmed the fact. His discovery was received with incredulity, and when admitted to try his remedy in the hospitals of Paris, he was only allowed to treat such patients as were past recovery. Nevertheless, a few years later, Dr. De Lisle, of Marseilles, tried his system with unexpected success, saving, if we recollect right, twenty-six patients out of twenty-eight by sulphate of copper. We think this fact deserves more attention than it has hitherto received."

FRENCH CHANNEL PORTS.

The Boulogne correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "A considerable number of French ports in the Channel and Bay of Biscay are now undergoing changes or receiving improvements well worth noticing, both on the score of increased facilities to shipping and of the gradual development of the recent system of advances made to the State by the Departmental and Municipal Councils and by Chambers of Commerce. Year by year the share assumed by local institutions, in what would doubtless in more normal financial times have more properly been set down to national expenditure and entered into the ordinary and extraordinary budgets, is becoming of more general application. It has of late extended to the execution of many important works, which had been postponed in consideration of the present heavy burdens of taxation. Thus, beginning from the north, a summary review of the chief works in course of execution by the joint outlay of local and Government finances, Dunkirk has advanced 12,000,000 francs, (£480,000,) out of a total estimate of 15,000,000 francs, for the improving and enlargement of the harbor. Two million francs are being expended this year in constructing a new west pierhead, a lock to the new west wet dock, (No. 1,) and stone-facing to the same dock's quays. This is exclusive of the improvements in the canals connecting Dunkirk, Gravelines, and Calais with the network of canals in the Pas-de-Calais and the Nord. The plans for making at Calais a new sluicing basin and a new wet dock in the east of the town, a new branch canal and an international railway terminus in the south, have recently been described in these columns. The financial portion of the scheme has, since the commencement of this month, made important progress, which bids fair to show that, beside the Channel Tunnel scheme, a shipping station will be erected at Calais commensurate with the requirements of the passenger and goods traffic contemplated at Dover. The projected deep-sea harbor to the west of Boulogne is now a thing of the past. The 1873-4 plans have been superceded for the present. The only work in hand at Boulogne is a passenger and goods station on the west quay of the harbor, which will be opened in the course of next Autumn, thus securing an intermediate connection between the Folkstone steamers and the Paris line. A saving will thus be effected of forty minutes on the through journey between London and Paris. Dieppe is busy improving its quays and basin accommodation, so are also Fécamp and Honfleur, where the Chamber of Commerce has contributed 1,250,000 francs (£50,000) for the construction of a sluicing basin. The shipping accommodation at Le Havre is going through a complete remodeling and enlarging, six of its docks—Vauban, L'Eure, La Barre, Angoulême, Lamblardie, and Notre Dame, and the Pilots' Creek—being either in course of reconstruction or of transformation. Two—Vauban and L'Eure—will be completed in the present year. Besides an extent of 500 yards of new stone-faced quays on both sides of the river at Rouen, the fairway of the Seine will be deepened to a regulation depth of two mètres all the way up to Pontoise, at its junction with the Oise—a grand stride made toward realizing the long-brooded dream of *Paris port de mer*. Piers, groins, and other works have made the lower course of the Orne much safer up to Caen. The schemes concerning Brest are upon a very considerable scale, and the expenditure will ultimately amount to 22,500,000 francs, (£900,000,) of which £120,000 is for the commercial harbor. The large sluicing lock at Sables d'Olonne, which had fallen into decay, is being repaired, and the principal quay—Quai de la Chaume—is in course of re-erection. Dredgings are carried on in the three channels off the Isle of Ré, in the Basque Roads, and Port Breton. The new Bordeaux floating dock will be complete by the end of 1875, so also the quays and pier now in hand; but the landing stages, warehouses, steam cranes, and all appropriate shipping machinery will only be set about in 1876. At Bacalan the tidal portion of the Garonne is rectified by means of earth embankments, while next to the Spanish frontier earthworks and a stone jetty are constructed at St. Jean de Luz."

THE OLD CATHOLICS.

Dr. Döllinger has drawn up the following ecumeucial invitation to the Bonn Conference in 1875:

The International Conference of the friends of Christian Church union will be held at Bonn on Aug. 12 and the two following days.

The first object of the conference is to promote a renewal and general recognition of those great Christian truths which form the substance of the definitions set forth in the creeds of the primitive undivided Church, and to which the larger religious communities of Christendom, by perseverance in their loyalty to the faith and organization of the early Church, still profess to cling.

Upon this preliminary mutual recognition of primitive truth the conference will endeavor to base a confederation and intercommunion among the separated churches. It is hoped that a reciprocal recognition is not impossible which, without going so far as actual fusion or sacrificing national or traditional peculiarities of doctrinal phraseology, church constitution, or ritual, may yet enable each church to admit the members of other communions to those privileges in respect of divine worship and the Christian sacraments that are secured to its own.

The conference is not designed to create an apparent unity by means of ambiguous phrases, which its several members might construe in widely different senses. Rather would it endeavor by varied and thorough inquiry and discussion, to establish the truth of propositions which shall simply express the substance of Christian doctrine and practice as taught by the Bible and the fathers of the ancient Church, and so form a real bond of that union which is so much to be desired.

It is hoped that this circular may be accepted as a substitute for special invitations to the conference. Every man of theological acquirements, whether clergyman or layman, who sympathizes with the objects of the conference, as described above, will consider himself invited.

Munich, July 18. J. DOLLINGER.

ETHER VERSUS CHLOROFORM.

Mr. George Pollock writes to the London *Times* under date July 29:

In the *Times* of to-day two inquests are reported. In each instance death occurred from the effects of chloroform administered in anticipation of a surgical operation.

In the *Lancet* of the 26th of December, 1874, the attention of the medical profession was called to the risk to life attendant on the administration of chloroform, while the safety—absolute, I think I may venture to say—of the effects of ether was pointed out.

The effect of one is not only often alarming, but is known to be by no means unfrequently fatal, even when administered by experienced hands. The other may be used most freely, is devoid of danger when pure, and has never been known to destroy life. Mr. Clover, Mr. Haward, and Mr. Brudenell Carter, in letters to the *Lancet*, confirmed the statements set forth in the communication to which I have referred. There is no better authority than Mr. Clover on such a question. He has abandoned the use of chloroform for that of ether. Chloroform acts directly on the heart, and with little notice, by stopping its action, destroys life. Ether could be made to kill, just as holding a man's head under the water will do, by producing suffocation; but it is a stimulant to the heart's action. I have no desire, however, to enter into a physiological dissertation on this subject. Suffice it to say that if the use of one anæsthetic is dangerous, and that of the other safe, it behoves us to employ alone that which is safe. Is it not almost criminal to venture on that which is not safe?

I ought perhaps to apologize for intruding a professional question on a non-professional journal; but one must employ a big hammer to drive a large nail through a thick piece of wood. We have some very thick pieces of wood to deal with. The question has been brought forward in the leading medical journals of the day; and yet within one week we read of the loss of two lives, which, I say it with regret, might not have occurred had ether been employed in place of chloroform. I therefore seek the aid of your great influence to bring to the mind of the public, as well as the profession generally, the importance of a correct knowledge on this subject.

It is a big subject. It is a question between living or dying. If our Judges, Coroners, and Magistrates, if the members of the Bar, and the public, were once satisfied of the danger of the one and the safety of the other, I need not pause to inquire what may be the position of that man who is hereafter unfortunate enough to lose a patient under the influence of chloroform.

I have no personal interest in this question. I write purely for the sake of those who may require and those who may be called upon to administer anæsthetics, with a hope that we may see abolished the use of that which is proved to be occasionally fatal for that which is known to be safe and efficacious.

By your inserting this letter you may do much to carry out this object and help to put a stop to the records of "Death from Misadventure" (see the *Times*) when an anæsthetic has been administered.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE POLLOCK.

GROSVENOR STREET, W., July 20, 1875.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	Western Union...	83⅜	500	Lake Shore......	61½
400	do........	83¼	400	do........	61⅜
300	do........	83⅛	200	do.......c.	61⅝
800	do........	83	1300	do........	61¼
200	do.......e.	82⅞	600	do.......s3.	61¼
100	do........	82⅞	200	do........	61⅛
100	do.......e.	82¾	300	do.......c.	61
200	do........	82¾	2400	do........	61
100	do........	82⅝	100	do........	61⅛
500	do........	82½	100	do.......b3.	61¼
100	do........	82⅞	100	do........	61¼
400	do........	82¾	400	do........	61⅛
300	do........	82⅝	200	do.......s3.	61
600	do........	82½	300	do........	61
400	do........	82⅝	100	St. Paul........	36¼
400	do........	82¾	300	do........	35⅞
100	Rock Island..s3.	105¼	50	do........	36⅛
100	Pacific Mail....	39½	100	do........	35⅞
100	do.......c.	39½	500	Ohio & Miss....	19¼
600	do........	39⅝	1000	do........	19
400	do........	39½	300	do........	18⅞
800	do........	39¼	1800	do........	18¾
200	do........	39⅜	400	do........	18⅝
100	do.......s60.	39	200	do.......s3.	18½
290	do........	39½	700	do........	18½
100	At. & Pac. Tel....	19	20	do........	18¼
100	North-western..	41¾	200	do........	18¾
200	do.......s3.	41½	100	do........	18⅞
100	do........	41½	500	do........	19
500	do.......s3.	41¼	100	do........	19⅛
200	do........	41⅛	300	do.......s3.	19
400	do.......s3.	41	200	do........	18⅞
200	do.......s3.	41¼	200	do........	19
100	do........	41⅜	100	Union Pacific..s3.	72¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$18,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R....... 119⅞		$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68....... 120⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.. 118⅝		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$13,000	Tenn. 6s, new..	50	700	Pac. Mail....b. c.	39½
6,000	Mo. 6s, L. bs. b. c.	101½	100	do........	39⅜
16,000	C. & N. W. Con. Coup. G. bs...	87¼	100	do.......b3.	39½
			100	do........	39⅝
1,000	do......b. c.	87⅜	400	do.......b3.	39⅝
2,000	Mich. Cen. 7s..	104	100	do.......b3.	39¾
2,000	N. Y. C. 1st, C..	116	600	do........	39¾
13,000	Har. 1st 7s, C..	110⅝	100	Erie R....b. c. s3.	14½
5,000	do.....b. c.	110⅞	300	C., M. & St. P...b. c.	36
2,000	Ohio & M. Con.	96¾	200	do........	36⅛
5,000	Ohio & M. 2d b. c.	72¾	100	C., M. & S. P. Pf. b. c.	58¾
5,000	do.......	73	40	Union Pac....b. c.	72⅝
1,000	Cen. Pac. G. bs.	101	200	do........	72¾
1,000	Union Pac. 1st.	101⅛	200	do.......s3.	72¾
4,000	do.......	101⅛	200	do........	72¼
10,000	do.......	101¼	200	do........	72¼
10,000	Un. Pac. S. F...	95¾	200	do........	72½
7,000	U. P. 7s, L. G. b. c.	99½	1400	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	61⅞
4,000	Mich. So. 2d..	102½	900	do........	61¼
4,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	50½	200	do.......b3.	61⅜
1,000	West. Pac. bds.	92	200	do.......c.	61¼
10	Amer. Ex. Bank.	118	50	do........	61⅜
10	German Am. B'k.	90	100	do........	61¼
83	Ninth Nat. B'k...	80	100	do.......s5.	61⅛
100	W. U. Tel.....b. c.	82⅞	100	do.......s3.	61¼
400	do......b3.	83	700	do.......s3.	61¼
500	do.......	82⅞	400	do.......s3.	61⅛
800	do.......	82¾	100	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. e.	55
100	do......c.	82⅞	100	do.......s10.	55½
400	do.......	83	300	Chi. & R. I....b. c.	105⅜
100	do......b3.	83⅛	200	Tol., W. & W. b. c.	5¾
100	do.......	83¼	600	Dubuque & Si. C.	60
800	do......c.	83¼	200	Chi. & Al. b. c. s3.	104½
200	do.......	83⅛	50	Chi. & Al. Pf. b. c.	109
300	do......s3.	83	122	N. J. South'n. b. c.	2½
200	do.......	83	36	New-Jersey. b. c.	129½
100	Canton Co...b. c.	54	100	Del., L. & W. b. c.	120
5	Wells-Fargo Ex...	81	30	P., F. W. & C. G. b. e.	98
100	At. & P. Tel. b. c. e.	18⅞	100	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	19⅛
50	do......s3.	19⅛	800	do........	19
200	do.......	19⅛	100	do.......c.	18⅞
50	do.......	19⅛	600	do........	19
1400	C. & N. W..b. c.	41¼	200	do.......c.	19
600	do......b3.	41¼	500	do........	19⅛
200	do.......	41⅛	400	do........	19
100	do.......	41¼	1700	do........	19⅜
			100	do........	19¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

9,000	Ga. 7s, new....	98¾	200	Erie Railway....	14½
10,000	Cen. Pac., San Joaquin Br....	90¾	1100	do........	14⅜
			100	do.......b3.	14⅜
200	Western Union..	82⅞	900	do.......s3.	14¼
500	do.......	83⅜	50	Lake Shore....	61⅜
600	do.......	82⅞	400	do........	61⅝
1400	do.......	83¼	400	do........	61¼
300	do......c.	83⅛	100	North-western..	41⅛
100	do.......	83¼	200	do.......s3.	41⅛
100	do......s3.	83⅛	100	do........	41⅜
100	do.......	83¼	400	North-west'n Pf.	55¼
			200	do.......s3.	55¼
200	Atl. & Pac. Tel. b3.	19	1200	Ohio & Miss....	19
35	do.......	18¾	300	do........	18⅞
100	Pacific Mail....	39⅝	300	do.......b3.	18⅞
200	do......b3.	39¾	200	do........	19⅛
40	N. Y. C. & Hud..	103¾	300	do.......s3.	19
400	Union Pacific....	72⅞	100	do.......s3.	18⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.... 115¾	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.... 118½
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.... 118½	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.... 120⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Mo. 6s H. & S. J. Is., '75..b. c.	100½	50	Del. & H. Canal..	119¾
			50	do........	119⅝
4,000	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F......b. c.	97½	45	do.......b. c.	120
			55	do........	119¾
1,000	Ohio & M. 2d..	73	300	Pacific Mail. b. c.	39¾
3,000	U. P. 7s, L. G..	99½	400	do........	39⅞
15,000	U. P. S. F...b. c.	95¾	300	do........	39¾
5,000	C. P. G. B...b. c.	101¼	60	N. Y. C. & Hud. R.....b. c. s3.	104
5,000	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st....b. c. x i.	91⅞	300	Chi. & N. W. b. c.	41⅛
5,000	N. J. Cen. 1st, Cons....b. c.	105¾	100	do........	41
			100	do........	41⅛
10,000	H. 1st, 7s, C. b. c.	110⅞	25	Mich. Central....	65
2,000	Chi. & N. W. C. C. G. B.....	87½	100	do........	64¼
			400	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	61⅜
10	Fourth Nat. B'k..	101	100	do........	61¼
200	West. U. Tel.. b. c.	83⅜	10	C., C. & Ind....	45½
200	do......c.	83¼	10	do........	45
200	do.......	83¼	5	Chi. & R. I.... b. c.	105
100	do......b3.	83⅜	200	Chi., Mil. & S. P. b. c.	36
100	do......s3.	83¼	300	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	19
100	do.......	83⅛	100	do........	18⅞
500	Erie Railway. b. c.	14⅝	100	Atl. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	13½
100	do.......	14½			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000	N. W. C. C. G. B.	87½	200	Lake Shore... b3.	61⅜
11,000	do.......	87⅜	700	do........	61⅜
5,000	do.......	87½	500	do........	61½
100	West. Union.... c.	83	300	do.......b3.	61½
200	do.......	83⅛	100	North-western..	41¼
100	do......b3.	83¼	900	do........	41⅜
200	do.......	83¼	100	do.......b3.	41⅜
100	Atl. & Pac. Tel....	18⅞	100	North-western Pf.	55
37	Amer. Exp....b3.	57	100	St. Paul Pf....b3.	59
300	Pacific Mail... b3.	39⅞	200	Ohio & Miss....	19
200	N. Y. C. & Hud....	104	400	do........	19⅛
100	do......s3.	104	50	do........	19½
50	Michigan Central.	64			

MONDAY, Aug. 2—P. M.

Business in financial circles was interfered with to-day by the inclement weather, and unusual dullness pervaded the various Wall street markets. On the Stock Exchange the volume of business was small, and the fluctuations were confined within narrow limits. Early in the day prices declined ¼ to ¾ ℘ cent., but a recovery followed, and the day closed with a firm feeling. The number of shares sold was only 64,000, of which nearly 55,000 were in Lake Shore, Western Union, Ohio and Mississippi, Panama, and North-western. Western Union declined from 83¼ to 82½, advanced to 83⅜, and closed at 83¼. Lake Shore declined to 61, and closed at a recovery of ½ ℘ cent. Ohio and Mississippi fell off from 19¼ to 18½, advanced to 19⅜, and closed at a reaction of ¼ ℘ cent. North-western receded from 41¾ to 41, and closed midway between the extremes. Pacific Mail fell off to 39¼, but closed at 39½, the highest point of the day. Union Pacific was quiet at 72¼@72½. St. Paul opened at 36¼, fell off to 35⅞, and closed at 36@36⅛. Erie, after declining to 14¼, recovered to 14½. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph fell off to 18⅜, and closed at that price.

Out of respect for the memory of President Johnson the Government offices will be closed to-morrow.

There was an easy feeling in money and superabundant offerings of capital at 1½@2 ℘ cent. on call. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 3½ to 5 ℘ cent., with rather less doing under 4 ℘ cent. than of late. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day was $360,000.

As to-day was a bank holiday at London the foreign advices were not important. The gold market was somewhat firmer at the opening, on the dispatches from Washington to the morning papers announcing that the Treasury programme for August included the sale of only $5,000,000 gold, the rumors current here on Saturday having placed the amount to be sold as high as $8,000,000. The opening price was 112¾, and, after the price momentarily touched 112⅝, there was an advance to 113. All the afternoon business was at 112¾@112⅞, the latter having been the closing price. On gold loans the rates were 1 to 3 ℘ cent., and 1-64 per diem for use until the close, when 2 ℘ cent. was paid for having balances carried. Loans were also made free of interest. The Treasury will sell $1,500,000 gold on the first and third Thursdays of the month, and $1,000,000 on the second and fourth Thursdays. The public debt statement for the month of July shows a decrease of $1,294,000.

Government bonds were firm. A fair business was done in railroad mortgages, the transactions having been exceptionally large in Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds, which advanced to 87⅜@87½, under an active demand. The leading issues generally brought full prices. Ohio and Mississippi second sold at 72¾@73, a decline of about 2 ℘ cent. as compared with Saturday. The consolidated sinking funds sold at 97½. In State bonds, Georgia gold 7s declined to 98¾, Missouri long 6s sold at 101¼, and new Tennesees at 50.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1875.

Gold receipts	$579,098 83
Gold payments	560,290 90
Gold balance	35,990,531 41
Currency receipts	1,088,306 86
Currency payments	852,216 91
Currency balance	59,421,591 02
Customs	330,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 2.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American Gold	112⅝	112⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	116⅛	*115
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	120⅛	120⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86¾@$4 87	$4 86¾@$4 87
New-York Central	104⅛	104
Chicago and Rock Island	105¼	105⅜
Pacific Mail	37⅞	39⅞
St. Paul Common	36⅛	36
St. Paul Preferred	59¼	59
Western Union	83⅜	83¼
Union Pacific	72⅜	72⅛
Lake Shore	62	61½
Toledo and Wabash	5⅞	5¾
North-western Common	42	41⅜
North-western Preferred	55¼	55
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	120¼	120
New-Jersey Central	109½	109½
Panama	132	132
Erie	14⅝	14½
Ohio and Mississippi	19¾	19⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	4½	4½
Harlem	134½	134½

*Ex interest.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104	104	300
Erie	14½	14¼	3,100
Lake Shore	61½	61	14,300
Wabash	5¾	5¾	300
North-western	41¾	41	5,900
North-western Preferred	55¼	55	900
Rock Island	105⅜	105¼	400
Milwaukee & St. Paul	36¼	35⅞	1,300
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	59	58¾	200
Del., Lack. & Western	120	120	100
Chicago & Alton	104½	104½	100
Michigan Central	64¼	64¼	125
Union Pacific	72½	72¼	1,200
Ohio & Miss.	19⅜	18½	13,650
Dubuque & Sioux City	60	60	600
New-Jersey Southern	2½	2½	122
Western Union	83⅜	82½	13,700
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph	19½	18⅜	685
Pacific Mail	39⅞	39¼	6,800
Canton	54	54	100
Mariposa L. & M.	12⅞	12¾	200
Total sales			64,082

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122	122½	5-20s, 1867, r.	119⅞	120⅛
6s, 1881, r.	119¾	120	5-20s, 1867, c.	120	120¼
6s, 1881, c.	120½	121	5-20s, 1868, r.	120⅛	120⅝
5-20s, 1864, r.	115	116	5-20s, 1868, c.	120⅛	120⅜
5-20s, 1864, c.	115½	116	10-40s, r.	114⅛	114¼
5-20s, 1865, r.	118½	119	10-40s, c.	116⅞	117⅛
5-20s, 1865, c.	118⅝	118⅞	5s, 1881, r.	114¾	115
5-20s, 1865 n. r.	118⅛	118¾	6s, 1881, c.	114¾	115
5-20s, 1865, n. c.	118⅜	118⅝			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $815,000 for interest, and $59,700 for called bonds.

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$74,395,265
Currency balances	4,980,049
Gold exchanges	8,948,569
Gold balances	791,068

The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold balances	$1,226,575
Currency balances	1,392,614
Gross clearances	40,137,000

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Arkansas 6s funded	32	N. Y. Coup. B. L'n	106
Connecticut 6s	104	N. C. N. C. R. Ja. & Jn.	50
Georgia 7s, new bds.	98½	N. C. N. C. R. Ap. & Oc.	50
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	98½	N. C. N. C. R. c. off J. & J.	38
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. N. C. R. c. off A. & O.	38
Illinois coup. 6s, '77.	101	N. C. Fund. Act 1866.	12
Illinois coup. 6s, '79.	101	N. C. Fund. Act 1868.	10
Illinois War Loan	101	N. C. N. Bds. J. & J.	10
Kentucky 6s	100½	N. C. N. Bds., A. & O.	10
Michigan 6s, '78-79	102	Ohio 6s, 1886	107
Michigan 6s, '83	103	Rhode Island 6s	103
Michigan 7s, '90	105	South Carolina 6s	31
Missouri 6s due in '75	100½	S. C. Non-F'd. bds.	6½
Mo. 6s due in '76	100½	Tennessee 6s, old	50⅝
Mo. 6s due in '77	100½	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	50⅛
Mo. 6s due in '78	100½	Tenn. 6s, new series.	49¾
Mo. 6s due in '79	100½	Texas 10s of 1876	102
Mo. 6s due in '80	100½	Virginia 6s, old	36
Fund'g bds due '94-95	100½	Va. 6s, n. bds. 1866	37½
L'g B. due '81 to '91 in	101¼	Va. 6s, n. bds. 1867	37½
As'lm or Un'y due '92	101	Va. 6s, consol. bds.	63
H. & St. Jo. due '75	100½	Va. 6s, ex mat'd c.	57¾
H. & St. Jo. due '76	100¼	Va. 6s, c. 2d series	46
H. & St. Jo. due '86	100¼	Va. 6s, def. bds.	8¾
H. & St. Jo. due '87	100	Dist. of C. 3-65s, 1924.	70
N. Y. Reg't B L'n	106		

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.	105¾	Buff. & State Line 7s.	101
Alb. & Susq. 3d bds.	100	L. S. Div. bds.	101¼
Bos., H. & Erie 1st	24½	L. S. Con. coup. 2d	97
Bur. C. R. & M. 1st 7s, g.	31	Mich. C. Con. 7s, 1902.	103
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	39½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	102
Ches. & O. 6s, x-c.	33	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	101¾
Chic. & Alton, S. F.	100	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	101
Chic. & Alton 1st	109⅜	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	100
Chic. & Alton Inc.	102	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	100
St. L., Jack. & Chi. 1st.	102	N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100½
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st.	113½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	116
Chi., B. & Q. consol. 7s.	105	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. 1885.	108
Chi., R. Is. & Pac.	108¼	Harlem 1st 7s, C.	110¾
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st, n.	109	Harlem 1st 7s, R.	110¾
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st, con.	105¼	North Mo. 1st	89
Cen. R. of N. J. con. cv.	109	O. & M. Con. S. F.	97½
Am. Dock & Imp. bs.	99	O. & M. Con.	96
M. & S. P. 1st 7s, $G. R. D	86	O. & M. 2d Con.	72¾
M. & St. P. 1st, La C. D.	93	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	100¾
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M. D	82	Cen. Pac. S. Joa'n B.	91
M. & St. Paul 2d	84	Un. Pac. 1st bds.	101¼
Chic. & N. W., S. F.	101	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s	99½
Chi. & N. W. Int. bs.	99	Un. Pac. S. F.	95½
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bs.	90	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st.	x91⅝
Chi. & N. W. 1st	100	P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	100½
C. & N. W. cp. G. bs.	87¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st.	112
C. & N. W. reg. G. bs.	86	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d.	105
Peninsula 1st, conv.	96¾	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F'd.	104¾
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F.	106	Clev. & P. 4th, S. F'd.	99¾
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.	111	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st.	50
Del., L. & W. 7s, con.	119	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d.	19
Morris & Essex 1st	111	R., W. & Og. Con. 1st.	91¼
Morris & Essex 2d	105½	St. Louis & I. M. 1st.	x89
Mor. & Es. 7s of 1871.	106½	St. Louis & I. M. 2d.	49
Mor. & Es. 1st Con. G.	104	Alton & T. H. 1st	106½
Erie 1st, Extended	103½	Alton & T. H. 2d, Pref.	x89
Erie 4th 7s, 1879	95	Alton & T. H. 2d, Inc.	75
Long Dock bonds	101½	Tol., P. & War. E. D.	70
H. & St. J. 8s, conv.	84	Tol. & Wab. 1st. Ex.	82
Ind's, Bl. & W. 1st	28	Toledo & Wabash 2d.	51
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d	102⅜	Tol. & Wab. Cons. Con.	26
M'ch. So. N. I. S. F. 7s.	107½	Han. & Naples 1st	35
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	101	Great West. 1st, 1888.	82
Cle. & Tol. new bds.	103⅝	Great West. 2d, 1893.	54
Cle., P'ville & A., old.	101¼	Quin. & Tol. 1st, 1890.	52
Cle., P'ville & A., new.	104¼	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	40
Buffalo & Erie new	103	Han. & Central Mo. 1st	61

And the following for City bank shares:

America	150	Mercantile	108¼
American Exchange	118	Merchants'	121
Chemical	1600	Metropolitan	133
City	300	Nassau	100
Commerce	122	N. Y. Nat. Exch'ge	100
Corn Exchange	132	Ninth National	80
First National	200	North America	101
Fourth National	101	Park	146
Fulton	156	People's	140
German American	89	Shoe and Leather	145
Irving	130	Tradesmen's	141
Manhattan	151	Union	140
Mechanics'	142		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 2.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	105	105⅛
City 6s, new	107	107⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅝	*50¾
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55	55⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62	62⅛
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21	21⅛
Lehigh Navigation	40¾	40⅞
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	101½	101⅝

*Ex-quarterly dividend two per cent.

Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William street, are now paying the coupons of the first mortgage bonds and the interest on the guaranteed preferred stock of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company maturing Aug. 1, instant.

The St. Nicholas National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Four ℘ Cent.*, payable on and after Monday next.

The coupons of the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

LACQUER WORK.

The *Japan Mail* quotes from a Consular report an interesting account of one of the oldest industries of that inventive people. According to the native chroniclers, the art of lacquering was discovered in the year 724 A. D. By the end of the thirteenth century it had attained such perfection that a distinguished member of the craft is recorded to have then started a particular school of painting in lacquer. The material used in the work consists of the sap of the *urushi* tree, a plant cultivated partly for its sap and partly for the fruit, from which a vegetable wax is obtained. These trees attain their prime of life in the short space of five or six years, when the sap is drawn from them by an elaborate process requiring great judgment and experience, and in which the inhabitants of a particular district are celebrated for possessing a special skill. After the sap has been fully extracted during the four or five autumnal months, the tree is condemned and cut down. But its usefulness does not even then cease, for its wood is so light, and at the same time durable, as to be used very generally for making floats for fishing-nets, and for many other purposes. As for the process of lacquer painting, it is rather elaborate, but it consists in the main in applying successive layers of varnish, gold powder and paint, followed again by varnish, and lastly rubbed successively with a particular kind of charcoal, polishing-powder, and horn-dust. The manipulation of all these various ingredients and appliances may well be believed to be a delicate matter, requiring manual skill and neatness as well as good taste.

LAW REPORTS.

REOPENING OF THE GENERAL SESSIONS.

The August Term of the Court of General Sessions opened yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting. David M. Turnure, of No. 12 East Thirty-sixth street, was selected by the court as foreman of the Grand Jury. In his charge to the gentlemen of the grand inquest, the Recorder congratulated them on the likelihood of a short session, the District Attorney having informed him that the cases in the office would probably be disposed of within two weeks. The time of the court would be greatly economized, he said, if the Grand Jury examined with care the cases sent to them before finding indictments. Bills for very grave crimes were often found where the evidence subsequently disclosed only trivial offenses. The time of the court was too valuable to be occupied in investigating trifling offenses, and the exercise of proper discretion by the Grand Jury would prevent considerable inconvenience when cases came on for trial. The Recorder then charged in accordance with the statute, and the Grand Jury retired to deliberate.

A DAY AT THE TOMBS COURT.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, the following-named persons, among others, were committed for trial: Michael Finste, for breaking into the store of Gerhardt F. Tiemeyer, at No. 275 Washington street, and attempting to steal twelve tubs of butter; Annie Smith, stealing $41 65 from James McManus, at No. 30 Rose street; William Brown, attempting to pick the pocket of George Green, of No. 130 Avenue C, of a watch worth $40, on a Bleecker street car; Francis McGonigle, picking the pocket of Simon Roach, of No. 15 Thompson street, of a watch worth $45, on a Third avenue car; James Burke, Frank Hamilton, and Frank Basmier, stealing a box containing $150 worth of jewelry from Charles A. Willis, of No. 72 Murray street. Charles Latour, proprietor of the *Plattdutsch Post*, published at No. 257 Bowery, was charged by Henry Otten, his book-keeper and cashier, with having cheated him out of $100 which he had given Latour as security. Latour showed that he had given Otten advertising bills to collect from responsible advertisers for amounts aggregating more than the deposit, with leave to Otten to secure himself by these collections, and the complaint was dismissed.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Rutherford vs. Brown.—Motion denied. See memorandum.

Manning vs. Pensacola Lumber Company.—Order of reference to James Taylor may be made to pass accounts, but I do not think a further order until his report.

Atkinson vs. O'Donnell.—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Manilla vs. Williams et al.—The motion to continue injunction is denied without costs, and without prejudice to a further motion for injunction upon other matters. Memorandum.

Hart et al. vs. Smith, &c.—Motion denied without costs and without prejudice. Memorandum.

Booth et al. vs. O'Donnell.—Motion denied with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Loutrel vs. Walden et al.—Motion granted with $10 costs, to abide event. Memorandum.

New-Boston Coal Mining Co. vs. Parker et al.—See memorandum.

Davis, &c., vs. Helm et al.—Motion for further injunction denied, with $10 costs to defendant Helm, to abide event, with leave to renew order to be settled on one day's notice. Memorandum.

Madison Avenue Baptist Church vs. Baptist Church in Oliver Street.—The judgment in this case will be settled on Tuesday, Aug. 3, at Chambers, at 10:30 A. M. Memorandum.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Goldman vs. Goldberg.—I think the imprisoned debtor should be discharged upon executing an assignment of his property not exempt by law from execution.

Schincherts vs. Schincherts.—Judgment of limited divorce granted to the plaintiff.

In the matter of the application of Casper Florschutz.—Application granted.

Jackman vs. Chambers.—Application for the appointment of a Receiver of the judgment debtor's property granted without costs.

Galen vs. Schmidt.—Motion granted.

Kickelen vs. Thanle.—Motion to set aside order of July 7 denied without costs.

Caneblos vs. Butterfield.—Under the circumstances the plaintiff should be allowed to discontinue the action against the defendant Butterfield on payment of costs.

Rothman vs. Leyler.—See memorandum for counsel.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Donohue rendered a decision yesterday refusing to admit to bail Giuseppe Franzi, an Italian, charged with the murder of one of his own countrymen.

Justice Otterbourg has invited the sanitary officials to visit the Tombs Police Court and see how inadequate are its accommodations, and how defective is its ventilation.

The case in which Philip Ryan and George Milner are charged with having assaulted the woman calling herself "Mrs. Col. Merritt," was set down yesterday, by Justice Otterbourg, for examination to-morrow.

Judge Blatchford has returned from Newport, and will sit at 11 o'clock this morning in the United States Circuit Court-room, in the new Post Office building, to hear motions in bankruptcy and Circuit Court motions.

Matthew Conlin, of No. 363 Hudson street, and Jacob Schmidt, of No. 58 Macdougal street, were arrested yesterday at the instigation of the Excise Commissioners for selling liquor without license. At the Washington Place Police Court they furnished bail for their appearance when wanted.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Walter Regan, of No. 139 Madison street, a Nassau street pickpocket, charged with stealing $1 25 from the change pocket of Thomas G. Spence, pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

Mr. Philip L. Aiken, of No. 60 West Eighteenth street, accused Delia Walsh, alias Delia O'Connor, before Justice Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, with stealing from his room two watches and several other articles of jewelry, valued in all at $250. She was held in $1,000 bail to answer.

Edward Whitehouse, of No. 87 Hall street, Brooklyn, a passenger on the White Star steamer Britannic, charged Charles Day and Joseph Williams, two sailors, yesterday with breaking open his valise and taking therefrom a coat, vest, and a marine glass, valued in all at $60. The prisoners were held in $1,000 bail each to answer by Justice Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court.

The United States Court officials have removed to the new Post Office building too soon for their own comfort or for that of those who transact business with them, as it will be several weeks before easy access can be had to the courts and offices, owing to the unfinished state of the building, and months before the courts and offices can have all the necessary arrangements made in them for the proper and convenient transaction of business.

At an early hour on Sunday morning, Bartholomew Eagan, of No. 228 East Forty-fifth street, was knocked down, beaten, and robbed by two highwaymen at Forty-second street and Third avenue. Two cattle-drivers, James Sullivan, aged twenty-eight, of No. 416 East Forty-seventh street, and John Connors, aged twenty, of No. 313 East Forty-fourth street, were arrested and identified by Eagan as the highwaymen. They were fully committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail each, by Justice Kasmire, at the Yorkville Police Court.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.
11—Bloch vs. Byrne.
14—Armstrong vs. Fogg.
17—Perkins vs. McGarr, &c.
29—Philadelphia Coal Co. vs. Bass.

Nos.
41—Palmer vs. Humphrey's S. H. Med. Co.
44—Denzer, &c., vs. Allendorter.
Call—No. 46.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Edward O'Donnell, burglary.
Benjamin Noble, burglary.
John Thompson, Joseph Miller, burglary.
Sarah Martin, felonious assault and battery.
John Grogan, grand larceny.
Richard E. Ellis, grand larceny.
Thomas Ryan, grand larceny.
Frank Fuller, grand larceny.
Julia Fitzgerald, grand larceny.

Timothy Purcell, grand larceny.
Mary Holland, grand larceny.
James Walton, grand larceny.
John Thompson, grand larceny.
Mary A. McGrann, grand larceny.
Robert B. Morris, assault and battery.
Jacques Monnais, disorderly house.
Thomas Doyle, petit larceny.
Robert Morris, petit larceny.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 2.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c., entirely nominal; net receipts, 10 bales; exports, coastwise, 68 bales; stock, 4,061 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 58 bales; gross, 67 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 281 bales; coastwise, 811 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 20,238 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 2.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 25 bales; exports, coastwise, 37 bales; stock, 817 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 2.—Cotton dull; Middling, 13¾c.; other grades irregular; net receipts, 7 bales; exports coastwise, 13 bales; stock, 673 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 2.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 60 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,000 bales; stock, 1,936 bales.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 3, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—BELLES OF THE KITCHEN—HIS OWN ENEMY—By the Vokes Troupe.

ROBINSON HALL.—LISCHEN AND FRITSCHEN—CHILPERIC—(English Opera Bouffe.)

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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☞Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

During the fiscal year which ended with last June the combined receipts from Customs and internal revenue amounted to $266,267,000. During the year ending June 30, 1874, the revenue from the same sources amounted to $265,513,000. According to the estimates made by the Secretary of the Treasury last November, Customs and internal revenue were expected to yield for the fiscal year the sum of $267,100,000. Early in January, however, it was discovered that the revenues were falling off very rapidly, and before the adjournment of Congress legislation was secured under which the deficit which was apprehended was to be met. The absence of any data claiming to be official prevents the possibility of saying whether the returns from the new taxes have come up to the expectations formed of them. It was roughly stated during the debates on the subject that the Tax and Tariff bill would secure an addition of from twenty-five to thirty millions to the revenue. At the same time, the expectations of the Treasury from Customs and internal revenue were, on the basis of existing legislation, put down at $258,000,000. The first four months' operation of the new laws would thus appear to have brought in eight millions and a quarter, which, all things considered, may be called a perfectly satisfactory result.

At the last session of the Legislature the Senate appointed a Committee of Investigation to report upon the general administration of affairs in this City. Is it not about time that this committee should begin operations? The Assembly Committee is restricted by the resolutions under which it was appointed to a certain line of inquiry, and, from the political influences which control it, is likely to conduct its investigations with the view of serving the ends of a set of Tammany wire-pullers. Tammany Hall has two objective points in its present struggle for absolute power. The first is to obtain control of the Police Board, with the view of dictating the appointment of serviceable Inspectors of Election, and the other is to get hold of the District Attorney's office, with the view of wielding it as an instrument of persecution against men whom it is desirable to silence, or of using it for the purpose of shielding criminals whose support is essential to the strength of the organization. The Senate Investigating Committee could perform a public service by bringing out the methods employed by Tammany Hall when last in possession of the District Attorney's office, and by showing the kind of instruments through which KELLY and his co-workers are endeavoring to regain uncontrolled power in all departments of local administration.

Another obvious field for the labors of this committee is the general one of Municipal expenditures. The useless array of employes in most of the executive and judicial departments of the local Government accounts for a waste of public money only less serious than the bungling and corrupt methods on which public improvements are carried out and the jobbery which attends the persistent setting aside of the system of public letting. The next Legislature will certainly be called upon to devise some checks on the unlimited increase of the City debt and the steady growth of Municipal expenses. To do so intelligently requires certain data which the Senate Committee might very properly furnish—which, in fact, the resolution under which they were appointed expressly directs them to furnish. When are Senators BOOTH, BRADLEY, and TOBEY to begin their investigations?

The Rapid Transit Commissioners are still engaged in giving a hearing to the inventors of plans for elevated railroads—an occupation which, for aught that appears to the contrary, may engage their attention till long after the date fixed by statute for deciding upon the mode of construction of such a road. The law orders the Commissioners, within thirty days after their organization, to determine upon the necessity of the "steam railway or railways" petitioned for, and within sixty days to "fix and determine the route." The question of route is obviously a highly important one, and should be decided by the Commissioners with the least possible delay. Be their selection what it may, it is hardly likely that it will be concurred in by the owners of half the adjoining property, and it will doubtless be necessary to apply to the General Term of the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners for the purpose of giving a hearing to all parties interested. All this will take time, and the sooner the question of route is put in the way of settlement the better. The only existing corporation which can claim any consideration in selecting the line of the new road is the Greenwich Elevated. That concern has made the first practical contribution toward solving the problem of rapid transit, and is in a fair way to accomplish a good deal more. All reasonable facilities which can be afforded it toward such an end ought certainly to be forthcoming.

NARCISSE PIERRE PELTIER, whose strange story we print elsewhere, has come back from savagery to give the world some new ideas concerning that low form of human existence. PELTIER, when eight years old, fell into the hands of the inhabitants of a remote island in the Australasian Archipelago. Rescued, after arriving at the age of about thirty, as is supposed, he submitted with reluctance to his restoration to civilized society, and picked up his native French, very much as the liberated CASPAR HAUSER acquired human speech. On the whole, notwithstanding PELTIER's hankering after the flesh-pots and freedom of barbarism, we do not believe that his adventures will fire our youth with any desire to find a similar career. The romance of white settlers on South Sea islands, whether solitary Crusoes or colonies of castaways, is not the romance of the gentle savage who fights to increase his harem and hospitably entreats his visitors with baked Chinaman.

The rain-storm which began over Kansas on Thursday last, reached this section early yesterday morning. Uncomfortable as the day was in the City, it seems to have been a good deal worse in the country and at the seaside. Nothing more bleak and dismal can well be imagined than the aspect of the Summer hotel of the period during a November day like yesterday dropped down in the first week of August. The roof usually leaks, and streams of water from the piazzas invade the doors and windows. Society only develops the contagion of misery, and gives people a new revelation of what an unspeakable bore one moping human being may become to another. A few more days like yesterday would send hundreds of people back to the City out of sheer inability to exist amid the intensified gloom of a pleasure resort in such weather. News of damage to the crops continues to come from all parts of the country, but as so many influences combine to exaggerate the gravity of the first details of the effects of such a storm, it will be well to accept the alarming reports from the West and South with a due amount of caution.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION IN OHIO.

We should like to know what those good easy people think about the campaign in Ohio, who, a few months since, soberly argued that the financial question was set at rest for the next three or four years. Then we heard from several sources that that was a question on which public interest could not be aroused; that the last Congress had passed a sort of non-committal bill which neither the inflationists nor the contractionists understood; that business was dull, and while it was perfectly obvious that the country had all the paper money that it needed, it would not do to talk contraction much to people as poor as ours are; and that, on the whole, the best thing for the country was to let the question sleep. But it was impossible to do so. There was in the position of the United States a certain *dishonesty* which for this question effectually "murdered sleep." The country owed an enormous debt, and it was using the evidences of the debt as money, and flattering itself that while the very standard of values was thus vitiated, it was possible to get business upon a sound basis! It was absurd on the face of it. The taint that was on the currency touched everything, and men who had profited, or thought that they had profited, by paper money, were possessed as by an itching poison to struggle for more.

Accordingly, when the Ohio Democratic Convention met in the middle of June, the inflationists were ready to take possession of it. They did so, and announced in unvarnished terms their advocacy of inflation and repudiation. We use the terms advisedly. Senator THURMAN says that they are not applicable. We insist that they are the only terms that correctly describe a platform which proposes that the "volume of the currency be made equal to the wants of trade," while demanding that the policy of the Republican Party—as embodied in the law of Jan. 14, 1875—"shall be abandoned." Instantly on the publication of this platform a violent agitation commenced. The principal Democratic organs in Ohio pronounced themselves satisfied and even delighted with the platform. The Republicans ranged themselves promptly and firmly on the other side. The financial issue became at once the only one of any consequence in the campaign. The favorite and most powerful speakers of the Democratic Party were placed in the field. The candidates for Governor and Lieutenat Governor on both sides are taking part in the contest. Mr. THURMAN, the *ci-devant* hard-money leader, was summoned to show how the hard-money men could support the inflation ticket, and Senator SHERMAN has also appeared with a speech of great calmness and force, and, as we confidently believe, unanswerable to any body of intelligent men.

It is impossible to deny that, so far as argument goes, the Republicans have had the advantage. The wild ravings of the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor—Mr. CARY—who denounced every man who lent the Government money on its bonds as a "thief;" the illogical and feeble commonplaces of the Democratic Governor, Mr. ALLEN, who says that a paper dollar is as good as a gold one, if the Government compels you to accept it as such; the pitiful sophistry and evasion of THURMAN, who thinks that it does not make much difference what his party says about finance, because, in any case, they cannot be believed—certainly these present a very unfavorable contrast to the clear, sensible, and powerful statement of Senator SHERMAN. The effort of this gentleman is one of which no public man need be ashamed, and one which no other public man could in all respects equal. The easy command which Mr. SHERMAN has of the facts of all our legislation with reference to finance, the force of his own growing conviction, based on intimate observation, that the only possible way out of our difficulties is by funding the greenbacks till they are equal to gold, above all his unclouded perception that the legal-tenders *are not money* and *are a debt* which, in one form or another, must be paid—all these combine to give strength and pertinency as well as candor to his treatment of the financial question. The position of Senator SHERMAN also illustrates, what we have already remarked, that the central issue in Ohio is finance. Sooner or later, unless that question is settled, and settled in the one honest and stable way, it will torment the whole country as much as it now does Ohio.

THE PROFESSION OF THIEVING.

For the last two or three years the public has been receiving a series of shocks from successive revelations of the various ways in which its Treasury, State and Municipal, can be robbed. It is now apparently doomed to learn, by an equally extensive series of disclosures, how nearly impossible it is to punish the thieves. We have already had the satisfaction of seeing the highest court in the State declare that one of the greatest criminals can escape, not because he did not deserve his sentence, nor because the law did not allot so great punishment to his offenses, but because the manner in which the sentence was imposed was irregular. We have seen another court solemnly explaining that the Legislature, having appointed a commission to investigate frauds, and having tried to clothe it with the necessary powers, had only succeeded in giving it authority to call witnesses without any means of making them testify. And now, to cap the climax, we learn from another Judge that a conspiracy to defraud the State by preventing fair competition for its contracts does not give the State the right to recover, on the ground of deceit, the money of which it was defrauded. We also learn by to-night's dispatches that the Attorney General is directed by the Governor to sue a large firm of canal contractors, whom he believes to have cheated the State. To what use? The State, when it undertakes to wield the law in its own defense, is like the ancient bowman whose string had been treacherously soaked. Its most faithful servant can bend the bow, and aim the arrow, but the vigor of the law seems to be gone, and it serves rather to amuse the rascals who defy it than to overawe them.

No one can say where this immunity for public cheating and stealing is to end. At present it would seem that if there is any force left in the economic law that professions are attractive according as they are remunerative, safe, and quiet, the calling of public thief would soon receive many accessions to its already well-filled ranks. It only remains that to profit and security shall be added social consideration and public honors. We are by no means sure that these are always lacking. On that point perhaps the testimony of some members of the New-York Senate would be interesting. For our own parts, we should place high value on the opinion of Hon. JARVIS LORD. The question of the advantages and disadvantages of the position of a public plunderer is one to which he has probably given some attention, and though he has of course regarded the matter entirely from the standpoint of speculative morals, yet his judgment is as near that of an expert as we shall soon get. Probably he thinks that, however it may be with prophets, public depredators are not without honor even in their own country.

With the evidence which has lately been furnished us that the depletion of the Treasury by private citizens, under the thin disguise of contractors, can be carried on without any probable interference from the law, we should say that the next Legislature would do well to turn their attention toward strengthening the position of the State. Whatever may be its politics, the Legislature can do no better work than to repair the breaks in the meshes of the law as it now stands, through which the biggest prey escape with apparent ease. It will be found that such work will be of far greater service to the public than much which they will be invited to do by the representatives of individuals and corporations. Gov. TILDEN, on his part, will be placed in a position to gratify to the full his ardent desire to remedy existing evils by suggesting to the Legislature the practical means for overcoming them. He has had considerable experience in framing this class of laws; he must know by this time what the radical defects in the present system are, and if he can spare a moderate amount of time from the labors of the Presidential canvass, he cannot give it to a better object.

AN ABORIGINAL CONVENTION.

A neat pamphlet, printed at Lawrence, Kansas, contains the official report of the proceedings of the sixth annual session of the General Council of the Indian Territory. That assemblage was composed of delegates duly elected from the Indian tribes legally resident in said Territory. To a sentimental person, possibly to a Thoughtful Patriot, there may be something pathetic in the fact that these few delegates represent the forlorn remnants of once great tribes. Students of SCHOOLCRAFT, CATLIN and FENIMORE COOPER will recognize the names, but not the natures, of famous tribal organizations in the scanty roll of the convention; for there were Choctaws, Seminoles, Cherokees, Creeks, Pawnees, Shawnees, Pottawatomies, and other titles of nomads no longer terrible, no longer possessing even the charm which they once possessed for the young reader of American romance. But in the list of representatives lingers an element of the picturesque. Along with the meaningless names which white men have imposed upon the children of the forest are others of true native strength. ALBERT BARNES is well enough for a Cherokee, but SIX KILLER is more genuine, and BEAN has the true flavor of the soil. JOHN WILLIAMS may be good Choctaw, and T. CLOUD is possibly an abbreviation of the THUNDER CLOUD of the Seminoles; but MISH-A-MA-TUBBEE is more mellifluous and Indian-like. As for the rest, we find JOHN TOMAHAWK, JOSEPH WHITE CROW, PLENTY HORSES, FEATHERED WOLF, and numerous other aboriginal gentlemen gravely set down on the roll of the convention, and as gravely participating in the debates. On the Committee on Agriculture we rejoice to see that Messrs. RABBIT BUNCH, BIG MOUTH, and GEORGE WASHINGTON figured; while T. CLOUD, BLACK BEAVER, SAH-KE-ME-NA-KA-PA, and (very appropriately) ALBERT BARNES served on the Committee on Education. The proceedings were decorous and regular; there was no occasion to move the previous question. There was no Congressman HOLMAN, from Indiana, to say "I object;" and, though everybody spoke at least once during the session, not a red man of them could be called long-winded.

We cannot tell how much of the English report of this polyglot debate is to be credited to the resident agents. It is not impossible that the aboriginal idea, filtered through the refining mind of interpreter and official reporter, may be newly clothed before it goes into type. Even so great a man as the Sultan of Zanzibar is suspected of using less pious and conventional language than the gentlemanly missionary who is his dragoman in England delivers as the speech of that mysterious potentate. But if the legal residents of the Indian Territory do half as well as they are represented, they are very admirable spokesmen indeed. There was BIG MOUTH, of the once dreaded Arapahoes, for example, who said he had been trying to "make corn," and who confessed to having acquired such a taste for white men's manners that he would sooner ride in a wagon than on horseback. There is progress. An Arapahoe who rides in a wagon has given up scalp-hunting. Then, our old friend BOGUS CHARLEY, of the Modocs, is set down as having made a sort of closing-the-bloody-chasm speech, in which he confessed to having been brought in irons, and very much against his will, to the Territory, where he and his were represented as doing well. The ex-chieftain does not yet use "superb English," as he said that his people "appoint to commence farming"—a phrase probably modeled on the Western provincialism, "allow to begin work." These little roughnesses crop out in the report, though why a Seneca gentleman should say, "We have quit hunting, and don't practice the red horse" is more than we can fathom. Why red horse? An honorable gentleman from Pawnee, Mr. RUNNING CHIEF, also alluded to that noble animal, the horse, saying, "The horse I cannot eat," thereby meaning that too many horses were inconsistent with peaceful pursuits, and not conveying any idea of experiments in hippophagy. The same speaker, who has not studied the *Congressional Globe* for nothing, rose to a question of privilege, and desired to call attention to a misstatement in a St. Louis newspaper. He denied that the Pawnees had invaded Western Kansas, as there set forth, and he regretted this publication as "very damaging to the Pawnee nation." There might have been "applause" punctuated in here; but we know that the red men are taciturn, and there was not even "sensation in the galleries," as during a speech of FERNANDO WOOD in the War Congress, or a tearful episode in Mr. TRACY's peroration in a Brooklyn courtroom.

This "long talk," for it extended over two weeks, was diversified by reports from the various constituencies represented, and resulted in the appointment of a committee to draft a Territorial Constitution. The debate was not wordy, though it sometimes ran unnecessarily into oral advice as to the way in which proceedings should be conducted. One address had this bit of practical wisdom: "There is no use for a man to get up and talk by guess-work; a man ought to know what he is talking about." That may have been a rap at some raw debater, we have heard such before now, but it is a sound statement. There were contested seats, however, which shows that the red men are faithfully copying American politics; and, as the Osage contestants were allowed their expenses while their case was undecided, we see how close an imitation of legislative proceedings are possible in the Indian Territory. No trace of ancient hostility to the conquering foes of the red men is visible through this report. Once, indeed, a speaker spoke of the Modocs as having been "generally victorious" in their wars with the white men; but if there was any applause, or grunts of approbation, after that observation, it is judiciously expurgated from the official report. A Pawnee orator also alluded, with possible unction, to the time when the only way for a Pawnee chief to make his mark was to kill a good many of his enemies; but he added that the times had changed, and now true greatness was to be a great farmer, a great mechanic, or a great lawyer, as he understood some of his brothers to be. Shade of TECUMSEH! A great Indian lawyer! Well might this redoubtable ex-warrior of the Pawnees say that the times have changed and men have changed with them. It is not half a century since the wars against the powerful tribes represented by these men were the difficult problems of the Republic. The tribes have dwindled, but the survivors, of full blood and direct descent, are tilling the ground, building houses, chopping logic, and holding conventions.

RAILWAY SIGNALING.

Scarcity of labor in this and other countries has doubtless done much toward stimulating the progress of invention. A large proportion of the patents that are recorded in the office at Washington are due to the necessity which has constantly been apparent in our history, of doing by machinery what had hitherto been done, when done at all, by manual labor. The same tendency is apparent in Australia, and wherever similar conditions prevail to those under which it has been developed here. One of the most recent inventions brought about by the cause we have stated seems especially calculated to benefit the community at large.

It has frequently been urged on behalf of the railway companies, as an excuse for the occurrence of some great accident, that labor is too scarce or too expensive to enable them to use those safeguards against accident which proper regard for caution tells them are necessary. In considering the frequency of accidents on level crossings, we have before urged the expediency, as a temporary remedy, of placing watchmen at such places to warn the people of the danger. But the answer invariably made by railroad men is that this would not pay. Their argument, in fact, is that it is cheaper to run over a person occasionally than it would be to employ the proper number of signal-men. And we have no doubt it is, and for a long time it will be, unless the courts can more effectually vindicate the rights of private persons against railroad corporations. In Australia, where labor is even more scarce and more dear, the same conclusion has been arrived at. But there damages have been so often obtained on legal proceedings that the companies at last devised a problem for the solution of electricians, which now appears to have been solved. The proposition was whether some means could not be devised for doing away with the present mechanical methods of signaling, which have many disadvantages, and at the same time obviating the necessity for the employment of signal-men. It was desired that, if possible, a train should be made able to announce its own coming, but that at all events the cranks, levers, wires, and rods now in use should be abolished, and that signals should be worked up and down the line from the several stations.

Mr. SPAGNOLETTI, the chief electrician of the Great Western Railway, of England, claims to have fulfilled all these requirements. After a long series of experiments he has just completed a set of signals for one of the Australian Governments, which, from the description that has reached us, appears in truth to combine "a high degree of certainty in operation with the smallest possible demand for human intervention." It is a new adaptation of the old semaphore, the arms being made to move on a rocking lever by means of electricity. Continued electric action is not necessary, the arm remaining in its position until altered by a new current. When operated from a station the signal-man is provided with a small instrument which follows the movements of the larger one, and shows him the effect of his work. But it has two advantages which most especially commend it. The existing mechanical contrivance, in consequence of friction and the stretching of its parts, is necessarily limited in regard to the distance. But with Mr. SPAGNOLETTI's invention distance is immaterial, and signals may be sent on a hundred miles as readily as over five hundred yards. Signals may, therefore, be placed exactly where they are wanted, without reference to the position of the men who govern them.

The feature which, however, promises to be most valuable in this contrivance consists in the facility by which a distant semaphore may be worked by the engine-driver of a train. This is effected by means of a lever or treadle connected with the engine, and which, the inventor claims, renders the employment of signal-men altogether unnecessary. By its means the driver on leaving a station can set at "danger" the signal he leaves behind, and at the same time ring a bell at the place to which he is coming to announce his approach. On arrival at that place he does the same, but also releases the first signal from "danger," so that the entire line is at his disposal to either close or pronounce clear. And this he can do without stopping.

Arrangements are also contrived in this invention for working the switches by the same means, though this is hardly of the same importance as the signaling. The invention will soon be tested practically in Australia, but it has been scrutinized very closely in London, where it has attracted much notice, and where it has received the unanimous approval of engineers and scientific men, as well as of railroad managers. Coupled with the results of recent experiments on railway brakes, to which we directed attention the other day, it promises to effect a complete reform by reducing to a minimum the probabilities attending the worst kind of railroad accidents. At any rate, it is sufficiently important to claim the immediate consideration of Directors, particularly as, in addition to the greater security it offers to the public, it has the advantage of being even more economical than the existing system.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The Vokes family returned to the United States a week ago, and, last evening, appeared at the Fifth Avenue Theatre and gave their wonted performance to the delight of a very large audience. There may be some doubt as to the worth of the entertainments which these artists supply, but, granting that manner, if conspicuously good, merits some consideration, however uninteresting the matter it is bound up with, there can be no question as to the excellence of their representations. The dialogue they carry on, the songs they sing, and their dances and antics generally, are sheer nonsense, but they are nonsense presented with an earnestness, a geniality, and a briskness altogether exceptional, and once or twice at least it is impossible not to admire the cleverness with which everything is done, and not to laugh heartily over the pantomimic incidents in which their pieces are particularly rich. The Vokes were seen last night in "Belles of the Kitchen," and, as we mentioned above, with the usual results. Miss Victoria Vokes may have lost a little of the small voice which she managed so skillfully a year or two ago, and which she handles even more dexterously now for the reason just cited, but if there is any change to be noted in Miss Rosina Vokes, it is only shown in an increased flow of animal spirits in that vivacious young lady. Miss Jessie Vokes assumes the mock dignity of an "upper servant" with as much felicity as ever, and Messrs. Frederick and Fawdon Vokes are as sprightly, as elastic, and, apparently, as free from risk of damage as when they jumped and tumbled about at the Union Square Theatre. Under these circumstances, then, it will be unnecessary to enter into details of a performance thoroughly familiar but evidently no less attractive on that account. "Belles of the Kitchen," which is to make way, on Monday next, for a new extravaganza, called "A Bunch of Berries," was prefaced by a one-act comedietta entitled "His Own Enemy," and written by Mr. Allan Field. We should imagine that this unpretentious little work would be quite amusing if acted neatly and quickly. Its *dénouement*, it must be said, drags somewhat, and is, moreover, decidedly conventional. Mr. Ringgold, as a foolish husband, dealt quite successfully with his part, but Miss Nannie Sargent, a young lady from the West, whose face has the expressiveness of a milliner's doll, and whose voice is as ligneous as her countenance, failed to make the character of the persecuted wife either fascinating or touching.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Mr. Dominick Murray commenced an engagement at Wood's Museum last evening, in presence of an audience tolerably numerous and very kindly in the matter of appreciation. The piece in which Mr. Murray appeared is entitled "The Spy," and is in fact, a dramatization of Fenimore Cooper's tale of the Revolutionary War bearing the same name. It is of an eminently sensational type, has some strong dramatic coloring, and is not without merit in respect of structure. Neither can it be said that it lacks incident, for in this particular it is crowded almost to the verge of confusion. Many of the stirring episodes of the war of the Revolution are pressed into service by the dramatist, and as a set-off to the more sombre side of the play, a fair complement of humor is introduced. Mr. Dominick Murray fills the rôle of *Harvey Birch*, the peddler, and succeeds in making the vicissitudes and perils through which that personage passes not merely interesting, but exciting. This artist is a clever character actor, and the earnestness of his method is in no way tainted by exaggeration or over-robustness. He produced last evening a very favorable impression. Next to him, the popular voice went with Mr. A. H. Sheldon, who is a very pleasant comedian of the eccentric school. There was certainly no lack of merriment while he was on the stage. Mr. J. H. Burnett also won the approval of the public in a very decided way. The general distribution of personages was satisfactory, and, altogether, the patrons of the theatre had good reason to be pleased with the endeavors of the management to cater to their tastes.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

A great many would-be spectators of the performance at the Metropolitan Theatre had to abandon their intention of enjoying the entertainment last evening, when the house was opened for the season, and filled to repletion some minutes before the curtain rose. The admirers of "variety programmes" had indeed reason to be anxious to witness the representation. For upward of three hours good things in the matter of songs, dances, comic scenes, minstrel "acts," and gymnastic feats, succeeded each other without an instant's intermission, and if the rule allowing but one encore had not been rigidly enforced, the last of the attractions would surely not have been reached until dawn. The house can hardly fail to prosper if it keeps to the path it entered upon yesterday. It has an uncommonly large company, and the entertainment its artists supply is very nicely balanced. Mme. Rentz's Female Minstrels open the proceedings, and a comic operetta, called "The Three Sisters," bring them to a close. Between the minstrelsy and the operetta, Mr. Eugene Blitz, Mr. Bobby Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Brennan, Mr. Fayette Welch, Messrs. Wayne and Lovely, Miss Edna Markley, and King Sarbro appear in turn. Matinées on Tuesdays and Saturdays are announced until further notice at the Metropolitan Theatre.

OBITUARY.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Gen. Alexander Hamilton, son of the great Alexander Hamilton of American history, died at his residence, No. 83 Clinton place, shortly after 9 o'clock last evening, after a long and painful illness. Mr. Hamilton was born in this City on May 16, 1786, and was consequently in his ninetieth year at the time of his death. He served in the War of 1812, as General in command of the old Sandy Hook Fort, and took active part in many of the minor engagements which were fought at that time. After the close of the war here he visited France, where he resided for a number of years. While in Europe he made a tour through Spain, which was then almost completely in possession of the French Government, and was present at the memorable engagement between the French troops and the Spanish and English soldiers under command of the Duke of Wellington before Badajos. He returned to this City in 1820, where he continued to reside with brief intermissions up to the time of his death. At the time of the lamentable duel between his father and Aaron Burr, which was fought at Hoboken in 1804, the late Mr. Hamilton was attending school in this City. His wife was the daughter of Mr. Knox, in his time one of the leading merchants of this City. He leaves no children behind him, so that his personal effects will probably be divided among his brothers, of which three survive him—Joseph Alexander, aged eighty-eight years; John C., eighty-five, and Philip, seventy-three. The deceased will be buried from Christ Church, New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM FORTS BARRANCAS AND PICKENS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—A telegram was received at the Navy Department to-day from Capt. George C. Belknap, of the Pensacola Navy-yard, announcing that two new cases of yellow fever and one death have been reported from Barrancas since Saturday. No cases have been reported from Pickens for seven days. Dr. Sternberg is doing well. The total number of deaths at Barrancas has been twenty-five, out of seventy-two cases. The Pensacola reservation is perfectly healthy so far.

The following telegrams from Fort Barrancas, Florida, have been received by the Surgeon General of the Army:

JULY 31, 1875—P. M.—Three new cases and three deaths since report of yesterday. (Lieut. Ingalls' child among the deaths.) No new cases from Fort Pickens for four and one-half days. Dr. Sternberg is doing very well.

AUG. 2—A. M.—Two new cases and one death since my report of Saturday. None from Fort Pickens for seven days. Dr. Sternberg is doing well.

(Signed,) J. M. BRANNAN,
Brevet Major General United States, Commanding.

THE PORTSMOUTH YACHT RACE.

THE AMERICA WINS—A NOVEL CHALLENGE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 2.—The sweepstakes race for the Oceanic Cup was sailed to-day by Gen. Butler's yacht America and Rufus Hatch's yacht Resolute. The course was from Star Island around Boon Island Ledges and Light, a distance of thirty-eight miles. There was no time allowance. The Resolute started at 11:39:33 o'clock and the America at 11:40:41 o'clock. The wind was east north-east. At 3:30 the America was well ahead, beating to windward—her best point of sailing. The friends of the Resolute expected her to make up her loss on the return, free before the wind. At midnight a fisherman has just arrived from the Isles of Shoals, pulling a whaleboat twelve miles single-handed. He reports that the America won the race, beating the Resolute by 4 minutes 42 seconds. The sailing time is not given. Mr. Hatch has challenged Gen. Butler to sail the America against the Resolute six days in the week for six weeks from Sept. 1 for $1,000 a day, over the New-York Yacht Club course, the yachts to carry their regular crews.

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.

BEAVER, Utah, Aug. 2.—In the Mountain Meadow massacre investigation to-day the defense offered the depositions of Brigham Young and George A. Smith, which were ruled out, but filed by the Clerk. They state, in substance, that neither party issued any instructions in regard to the Arkansas immigrant train; that the people were counseled not to sell grain to any parties for forage, and that neither party knew of the massacre until afterward, and then only by a general report. Most of the day was taken up by counsel discussing instructions to the jury to be submitted to the court. Judge Boreman will deliver the charge to-morrow.

RAILROAD CONTRACT ANNULLED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 2.—A special dispatch from Kansas City, Mo., says: Robert E. Carr, President of the Kansas Pacific Railway, announces that the traffic contract recently made between that road and the St. Louis, Kansas City, and Northern Line has been annulled. The announcement causes a good deal of comment in railroad circles. It is said that Jay Gould undertook to manage the matter, but has been forced to back down.

THE JULY COTTON-CROP REPORT.

THE RETURNS FOR LAST MONTH TO THE NEW-ORLEANS EXCHANGE—THE CROP GENERALLY BETTER THAN LAST YEAR.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—The committee on Information and Statistics of the New-Orleans Cotton Exchange, to whom was intrusted the duty of compiling a national cotton crop report, made up from the returns of the various exchanges appointed therefor by the National Exchange, submit the following for the month of July:

NEW-ORLEANS DEPARTMENT, covering that part of Mississippi not apportioned to Memphis and Mobile, the entire State of Louisiana, and the State of Arkansas south of Arkansas River.

Louisiana.—We have received sixty-three answers from thirty-one parishes, and their average date is to the 15th inst. The character of the weather is generally reported as favorable, more so than at the same period last year, though our latest dates bring us complaints of drought. The stands are generally good, and better than last year. The plant is blooming and bolling well. The labor is efficient, and the present condition of the crop much better when compared with that of last year, except in certain districts where rain is needed.

Mississippi.—One hundred letters have been received from thirty-two counties in this State, nearly all of which are dated on the 15th, their uniformity of date being a great improvement of the past. The character of the weather for the past month has been mainly favorable, with, however, considerable exceptions. Some letters complain of too much rain, others of want of it, these opposite reports coming often from the same county, showing an unusually partial distribution of rain or local showers. Plantations not five miles apart have had too much rain on some and too little or none at all on others. One-fourth of the letters state that the plant is too large and growing too fast to fruit well, and is in a very unfavorable condition to receive either a protracted drought or wet spell. A very few complain of boll worms. No caterpillars in noticeable numbers have appeared. The stands are generally good, and laborers working well.

Arkansas.—Forty answers have been received from twenty-one counties in this State. The weather has been generally dry; occasional showers, however, have prevented any damage, and the whole has been more favorable than last year, and almost as good as could be wished. The stands are reported uniformly good and the plant fruiting remarkably well. The general condition is undoubtedly the finest known for a number of years, and, excepting some apprehensions of a possible drought, the tone of our correspondence is as cheerful as could be desired.

NASHVILLE DEPARTMENT.—Over 200 answers report the weather generally seasonable. A few report heavy rains, which were sectional. The stands are good to better, with some complaint of too rapid growth. The laborers are working well, and the present condition compares favorably with that of last season. Some sections report the plant small, but growing rapidly.

NORFOLK DEPARTMENT.—The weather is generally hot and dry, some little complaint on that score coming from North Carolina, though, on the whole, the weather was more favorable than last year, the stands comparing very faborably with those of last year, th eplant forming, blooming, and bolling well. The supply of labor is very satisfactory, and the condition of the crop very good, but in size it is generally a little smaller, and from five to eight days later.

CHARLESTON DEPARTMENT — *South Carolina.*—Eighty-nine replies have been received from twenty-nine counties. The weather has, on the whole been seasonable, and compares favorably with that of last year. The stands are as good, if not better, and the plant is generally reported as forming, blooming, and bolling well. The labor is efficient, and the present condition is at least equal to that of last year, Five answers from four counties report injury from hail and from weeds. In one county lice are reported, and rust in another.

AUGUSTA DEPARTMENT, covering that portion of Georgia not included in the Savannah report.—The weather has been very favorable and seasonable—more so than last year. The stand is better than last year. The plant is forming and blooming well and, with the exception of late cotton, is bolling well. The general condition of the crop is good—better than last year—and labor is satisfactory.

SAVANNAH DEPARTMENT, covering northern, middle, and south-western Georgia, and the State of Florida.—The weather is generally dry and more favorable than last year. The stand is good, better than last season. The plant is forming, bolling and flooming well. Labor is unanimously reported as good. The general tenor of the replies indicates the condition of the crop as very favorable, clean, and well-fruited, except in some localities where rain is needed.

MIDDLE DEPARTMENT—*Alabama.*—One hundred and twenty replies from forty-eight counties received. In thirty-nine counties the weather are reported as having been seasonable, in nine too dry, and as compared with last year, in only three, Choctaw, Macon, and Russell, has it been less favorable; In all others more favorable. The stands are universally reported good, and better than last year. The plant is forming blooming, and bolling well. The laborers are working well and are very forward in farm work. The present condition is good and the promise better than last year. There is nothing unfavorable but the need of rain in a few counties in sandy lands.

Mississippi.—Fifty-six replies from nineteen counties report that the weather has been generally seasonable, and universally reported more favorable than last year. The stands are excellent, and better than last year. The plant is forming, blooming, and bolling well in all the counties except Itawamba, Lowndes, and Newton. In these three some complaint is made of a weedy growth to the plant, caused by too much rain in heavy lands. The labor is as good as can be desired, all working well. The present condition of the crop is good, and more promising than last year. Favorable circumstances are better, cultivation more efficient, labor and farm work more advanced than last year; the unfavorable, weedy growth noted above, want of rain in some small sections of sandy land, and a few boll-worms reported in Jasper County.

GALVESTON DEPARTMENT—*Texas.*—One hundred and thirty-three replies received from seventy-one counties, embracing the period between 15th of June and 15th of July. Forty replies report the weather dry, fifty-five very dry and hot, forty-eight favorable; sixty-one report the weather more favorable up to this period than during the same time last year, forty-five report the weather less favorable, while twenty-seven say about the same; twenty-seven report good stands, thirty-five better than last year, twenty-five not as good as last year, and forty-six about the same; 106 replies say that the plant is forming, blooming, and bolling well, while twenty-seven report the plat small and backward and not so promising as at this time last season. Our replies indicate that labor is much more efficient and reliable than in any previous year. Sixty-three reply that the present condition of the crop is better than last year, twenty-six report it not as good, and forty-four the same as last year. In all sections of the State the plant is much smaller, and is considered from one to three weeks later than at the same time last season. There is a general complaint of dry weather, only a few localities having been visited with sufficient rain.

No reports have been received from the Memphis or Wilmington Department.

GERDEMANN, EX-PRIEST.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 2.—This afternoon ex-Priest John W. Gerdemann had a hearing before Alderman Buchanan on the charge of embezzlement as consignee and factor. The charge was brought by A. Dieffenbach, of New-York, agent for Frederick Pousted, importer of Catholic books, images, beads, &c. Gerdemann, while Pastor of St. Bonifacius Catholic Church, twenty-one months ago, received $1,420 worth of their goods. Of this quantity $598 33 worth were not returned, and on this the charge of embezzlement was brought. He was held in $800 bail for trial. After the hearing and as Gerdemann was entering a car he was assaulted by Alexander McLaughlin and Alexander Math. The latter struck at him, but both were arrested by the police before doing any injury. A large crowd was around the magistrate's office during the hearing, but were not very demonstrative, owing to the large police force present.

WASHINGTON.

THE REDUCTION OF THE DEBT DURING JULY.

THE PROPOSED RAPID MAIL TRAIN BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO—NO ADDITIONAL COST NECESSARY—THE PRINTERS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS—FLOUR SUPPLIED THE INDIANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The public debt statement published to-day shows a decrease for the month of July of $1,294,087. The total amount of the public debt is now $2,127,250,000. The Treasury balance is $137,529,670, of which $68,942,700 is coin. During the last fiscal year the aggregate receipts from Customs and internal revenue were $266,267,000. In the TIMES dispatch, printed to-day, they were erroneously printed as $260,267,000.

THE FAST POSTAL TRAIN TO CHICAGO.

The fast mail which the Post Office Department proposes establishing between New-York and Chicago, to deliver mails between those cities in twenty-four hours, will not add to the expense of the service. It is proposed to have the service performed by trains devoted exclusively to carrying the mails. This can be accomplished by consolidating all the mails between the points named on one route and withdrawing the through mails from all others. The roads carrying the fast mails would obtain increased compensation, because they would be required to carry additional weight, but the amount of the increase would be deducted from the roads from which the service would necessarily be withdrawn, and with which it is proposed to make new contracts for carrying way mails. If the arrangement can be perfected for this rapid delivery, two mails daily will be sent from New-York and Chicago. The Postmaster General will make no arrangement that will impair the efficiency of the postal service between New-York and Chicago, and as the law limits the expense for carrying the mails, the Postmaster General cannot increase it.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Assistant Naval Constructor John B. Hoover is ordered to the Philadelphia Navy-yard; Assistant Naval Constructor Joseph Peasler to the New-York Navy-yard. Lieut. C. R. Walker is detached from the Rio Bravo and ordered to the Canandaigua. Lieut. E. Larmory has reported his return home, having been detached from the Asiatic station, and has been placed on waiting orders. Master John B. Collins is detached from the Canonicus and ordered to the Rio Bravo as executive. Midshipman Charles J. Badger has reported his return home, having been detached from the Narragansett, and has been placed on waiting orders. Assistant Surgeon J. F. Bransford is detached from the Minnesota and ordered to special duty at Washington, D. C., connected with the inter-oceanic survey.

THE WASHINGTON PRINTERS.

The notice given some time ago by certain employing printers and publishers that the wages would be reduced and the ten-hour rule adopted, or, in other words, that they would not be governed by the rules of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, took effect to-day. On Saturday afternoon most of the employers notified their journeymen that if they did not propose to work on the new scale they need not return to work to-day. In consequence of this action on the part of the employers, and the non-compliance by the journeymen, there are probably forty or fifty hands walking about to-day. The vacancies thus created will be filled by non-union printers.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

At a convention of Protestant Pastors and laymen to-day a resolution was unanimously adopted inviting, in the name of the Evangelical churches Messrs. Moody and Sankey to hold a series of revival meetings in this city. A general committee of arrangements was appointed.

THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

The following dispatch was received at the Indian Bureau this morning:

CHEYENNE AGENCY, July 31.

We arrived here yesterday, and leave for Standing Rock Monday morning. A grand council is to be held at the Red Cloud Agency Sept. 1. An earlier day would be impossible. (Signed,) SIOUX COMMISSION.

ANOTHER TEXAS MAIL CONTRACT FAILURE.

The Post Office Department has been notified of the failure to perform the mail service between San Antonio and Eagle Pass, in Texas.

ACTING SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Commodore Daniel Ammen, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation at the Navy Department, is acting Secretary of the Navy during the absence of Secretary Robeson.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

DECREASE DURING JULY NEARLY ONE MILLION THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement issued to-day:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at 6 per cent	$1,095,858,550 00
Bonds at 5 per cent	613,632,750 00
Total principal	$1,709,491,300 00
Total interest	26,813,441 75
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness at 4 per cent	$678,000 00
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00
Total principal	$14 678,000 00
Total interest	46,320 00
Debt on Which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$10,678,270 26
Interest	227,103 67
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$374,824,985 50
Certificates of deposit	64,270,000 00
Fractional currency	41,145,393 10
Coin certificates	22,725,100 00
Total principal	$502,965,478 60
Total unclaimed interest	23,594 84
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,237,813,048 86
Interest	27,110,460 26
Total	$2,264,923,509 12
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$68,942,700 20
Currency	4,316,969 96
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	64,270,000 00
Total	$137,529,670 16
Debt, Less Cash in the Treasury.	
Aug. 2, 1875	$2,127,393,838 96
July 1, 1875	2,128,688,726 32
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1875	$1,294,887 36
Bonds issued to Pacific Railway Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,510 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117 56
Interest paid by the United States	28,202,807 70
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	6,214,159 89
Balance of interest paid by the United States	21,988,647 81

A SAN FRANCISCO SCHOONER SEIZED BY MEXICANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 2.—The schooner Lucifer, belonging to J. P. Hall, of this city, was seized in Magdalena Bay, Lower California, July 7, by a party of Mexican rebels to escape from the Federal troops. On boarding the schooner they put the crew in irons and made sail. Nothing has been heard of them since. At the time there were some United States troops on a vessel in the bay, but the commander declined to interfere, the schooner being under the Mexican flag.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 2.—Bill Rodifer, a noted convict, with two other prisoners named Ryan and Briggs, made another desperate attempt to escape from State Prison at 2 o'clock to-day. James Kennedy, the inside guard, was standing near the end of the chain-shop when he was approached from behind, knocked down, and his revolver taken from him. The three convicts then passed out of the chain-shop. Guard Kennedy recovered and gave the alarm, and Warden Howard started in pursuit and met them near the machine shop, where they drew up in line. The Warden asked Rodifer what he was trying to do. He replied, "We are trying to escape." The Warden told them they could not do it, and they surrendered and had started for the office, when Guard Kennedy appeared. Running up behind Rodifer, he attempted to take his revolver from him, and a severe scuffle ensued, in which D. M. Allen, the prison storekeeper, shot Rodifer three different times. In the mêlée Guard Kennedy received a pistol-shot wound in the left arm and a slight cut from a knife in the hands of the convict Ryan. The convicts were overpowered, and Briggs and Ryan were locked in their cells to await punishment. Rodifer and Guard Kennedy were taken to the hospital, where their wounds were dressed by Dr. Sherrod, who pronounced them not serious in either case.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY'S SPORT—SEVEN NOMINATIONS REMAIN IN THE SUMMER HANDICAP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Monday, Aug. 2, 1875.

To-morrow the first meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association will be closed. There are three events on the card, which will afford an excellent day's entertainment. The opening race will be the Saratoga Stakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, which closed with thirty-six nominations, and seven stables are announced to send representatives to the post. These are D. McDaniel's b. c., by Lexington, out of Canary Bird, by imp. Albion, the full brother of Harry Bassett, and said to be a real clinker. This will be his first appearance, and there is great interest manifested to see if he can do what is reported of him. He is said to have "broken all the watches" in his trials. Messrs. Doswell & Cammack will send to the post the ch. c. Osseo, by imp. Eclipse, out of Oliata by Lexington. Messrs. Lawrence & G. Lorillard will be represented by the ch. c. Sunburst, by Planet, out of Bettie Ward, by Lexington. August Belmont has the following six engaged: Sultana, by Lexington, out of Mildred; Adelaide, by Australian, out of Dolly Carter, the full sister to Joe Daniels; imp. b. f. Dauntless, by Maccaroni, out of Artless; Clematis, by Kentucky, out of Fleur des Champs; Fiddlestick, by Lexington, out of imp. Filligree, and imp. b. f. Patience, by Parmesan, out of Patronage. Which of these are to start has not been announced. Pierre Lorillard has also a large lot of entries, no less than eight being nominated by him. He has Parole and a bay colt, both by Leamington; Durango, by Jack Malone; Cyril, by Planet; Shirly, by Lexington; Lord Carlisle, by Lexington; Bambino, by Baywood, and Merciless, by imp. Eclipse. He will probably send Parole and Shirly to the post. Stringfield & Clay will be represented by Blue Coat, by Jack Malone, dam by imp. Sovereign, and John M. Harney will show up Lillie Belle, by Pat Malloy, out of Alta Vela, by Vandal. With such a fine lot of youngsters a good race may be looked for.

The second race will be the Sequel Stakes for three-year olds, two miles, and of the twenty-four nominations the following five will start, viz.: A. Belmont's imp. b. c. Matador, by Gladiateur, out of imp. Nonpareil, by Kingston; E. A. Clabaugh's ch. c. Viator, by Vauxhall, out of Heatherbell; D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. c. Paul Pry, by Enquirer, out of Mary Churchill, by Alexander Churchill, the dam of Hamburg; John M. Harney's ch. c. General Harney, by Pat Malloy, out of Yellowbird, by imp. Yorkshire, and A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. c. Vagabond, by Vandal, out of Gem, by Childe Harrold. The concluding event will be a dash of three miles, for all ages, for a purse of $1,000, and in this are there are T. Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Rutherford, 4 years, 108 pounds; M. A. Littell's b. h. Wild Idle, 5 years, 114 pounds, and D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, 4 years, 105 pounds. This will be a very fine struggle, as all three are fast and can go the distance.

The time for declarations in the Summer Handicap closed to-day, and of the twenty-nine nominations seven remain in. The race is to be run on the first day of the second meeting, Tuesday, Aug. 10. The distance is two miles. The following is a list of those that have accepted:

	Pounds.
M. A. Littell's b. h. Wild Idle, 5 years	114
K. W. Sears' ch. c. Acrobat, 4 years	112
J. S. Cattanach's b. c. Lelaps, 3 years	84
D. McDaniel's b. f. Mattie W., 4 years	93
Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Rutherford, 4 years	110
Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Grinstead, 4 years	110
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite, 4 years	108

The pools to-night on to-morrow's events were at the following rates:

SARATOGA STAKES.			
Lorillard	$600	$700	$600
Brother to Bassett	330	310	350
Belmont	210	240	290
Blue Coat	50	45	60
Osseo	30	35	35
Lillie Belle	30	40	40
Sunburst	25	30	30
Total	$1,275	$1,400	$1,405
SEQUEL STAKES.			
Harney	$120	$250	$300
Matador	40	85	105
Paul Pry	50	195	290
Viator	50	180	275
Vagabond	20	20	40
Total	$280	$730	$1,010
THREE MILES.			
Rutherford	$300	$200	$300
Wild Idle	210	185	240
Madge	170	145	180
Total	$680	$530	$720

Col. McDaniel sold Springbok this afternoon, to go to California. The price was $15,000. The night is starlight but partly cloudy.

THE POOLS IN THIS CITY.

Despite the inclement weather, the pool-rooms last evening were densely crowded with sporting men and others, ready to invest their money either in the auction or the Paris mutual pools on the three great events which are to be contested at Saratoga to-day. At Johnson's there was an exceedingly large attendance, and the betting, especially on the three-mile dash, was very lively. In this race, which has but three entries—Rutherford, Madge, and Wild Idle—the former is a strong favorite, Madge and Wild Idle selling nearly even for second choice. Lorillard's entries are the favorites for the Saratoga Stakes, and Gen. Harney for the Sequel Stakes. The following are quotations from auction pools sold by Johnson:

SARATOGA STAKES.			
Lorillard's	$200	$150	$200
McDaniel's	145	80	130
Belmont's	100	60	110
Blue Coat	35	22	40
Sunburst Osseo Lillie Belle } Field	50	32	60
SEQUEL STAKES.			
Harney	$110	$175	$200
Paul Pry	70	120	155
Matador	60	90	120
Viator	55	75	100
Vagabond	28	35	42
THREE-MILE DASH.			
Rutherford	$100	$100	$150
Madge	70	75	130
Wild Idle	65	70	120

The Paris mutual machines at Johnson's and the Turf Exchange indicated the following as the number of tickets sold on each race:

SARATOGA STAKES.	Johnson's.	Turf Exchange.
McDaniel's	12	3
Lorillard's	13	8
Belmont's	7	2
Doswell & Co.'s	2	1
Sunburst	1	0
Stringfield & Co's	2	1
Harney	2	4
SEQUEL STAKES.		
Matador	5	1
Viator	3	5
Paul Pry	8	1
General Harney	9	2
Vagabond	2	1
THREE-MILE DASH.		
Rutherford	19	15
Madge	19	14
Wild Idle	13	12

THE POUGHKEEPSIE TROTTING MATCHES TO-DAY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Everything is in readiness for the races to-morrow, and visitors are rapidly arriving. In the pool-selling to-night in the 2:38 class the field of twenty-two horses was sold at two to one against Proctor and Kitty Allen. In the 2:24 class Clementine is the favorite, and ten horses are pitted against her. A rain-storm has prevailed all day, but the managers state that if it is clear in the morning the racing will come off in the afternoon, as announced.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in New-Haven, Conn., yesterday morning, at Nos. 172 and 180 Elm street, resulted in the loss of about $20,000. It was in the three-story brick building owned by Mrs. Benham, of that city, and Mr. E. J. Dickerman, of Watertown, who lose $3,000. The loss is fully covered by an insurance of $3,000 in the Franklin and $1,500 in the American Company, of Philadelphia. Two-thirds of the building was occupied by Dickinson & Co., dealers in junk, rags, and tinware, who lose $15,000. Their insurance consists of $2,000 in the Springfield, of Springfield, Mass.; $5,600 in the Ætna, of Hartford, and $15,000 in the London, Liverpool and Globe. Forty or fifty hands are thrown out of work temporarily. The rest of the building was occupied by Beecher & Co., dealers in hides and candles. The loss on hides is $3,000, which is covered in the Ætna and Phœnix, of Hartford, and the Hanover, of New-York. F. S. Bassett, coal dealer, loses $500. The fire was probably started by spontaneous combustion in the rags.

A fire occurred at an early hour yesterday morning in a two-story frame dwelling in Thirty-sixth street, near Fourth avenue, Brooklyn, owned and occupied by Charles R. M. Walls, which occasioned $4,000 damage. The sparks fell on the two-story house of Edward Delehanty, on the opposite side of the street, and damaged it $300. Both houses were insured.

The fire in the slope of the Bean Ridge Colliery at Mahanoy Planes, near Pottsville, Penn., which caught from the burning of a breaker, was extinguished yesterday morning, after burning thirty-two hours. The loss on the breaker is $75,000; insured for $40,000. It is not yet known what damage was done in the slope to coal and fixtures.

A fire yesterday afternoon at the Georgian Bay Lumber Company's mills, Port Severn, Ontario, destroyed several million feet of lumber. The fire was caused by sparks from a passing steamer. The loss is $40,000; fully insured in the Royal Canadian, Ætna, Hartford, and Western Insurance Companies.

The agricultural implement works at Peterboro, Ontario, were destroyed by fire Sunday morning. The buildings and machinery are insured for $4,500 in the Royal and $2,000 in the Phœnix Companies.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

ORDERS FROM THE NAVY AND WAR DEPARTMENTS RESPECTING MOURNING—THE DEPARTMENTS IN WASHINGTON DRAPED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—An order was issued to-day by Commodore Ammen, Acting Secretary of the Navy, directing, in pursuance of the President's order announcing the death of ex-President Johnson, that the ensign at each naval station and of each vessel of the United States Navy in commission be hoisted at half-mast from sunrise to sunset, and that a gun be fired at intervals of every half hour from sunrise to sunset at each naval station and on board flag-ships and vessels acting singly on the day of the funeral, when this order may be received in time, otherwise on the day after its receipt. The officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will wear the usual badge of mourning attached to the sword hilt and on the left arm for the period of thirty days.

An order was also issued from the War Department reciting the order of the President, and directing that, in compliance with his instructions, the troops will be paraded at 10 A. M. on the day after the receipt of the order at each military post, when the order will be read to them, and the labors of that day will thereafter cease. The national flag will be displayed at half-mast. At the dawn of day thirteen guns will be fired, and afterward, at intervals of thirty minutes between the rising and setting sun a single gun, and at the close of the day a national salute of thirty-seven guns. The officers of the army will wear crape on the left arm and on their swords, and the colors of the several regiments will be put in mourning for the period of thirty days.

The several executive department buildings are draped in mourning, and flags throughout the city are at half-mast in respect to the memory of ex-President Johnson.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL AT GREENVILLE TO-DAY.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 2.—The following special from Greenville to the *Union and American* was received to-night: "Mr. Johnson's funeral will take place on Tuesday at 11 o'clock, under charge of the Masons. The remains arrived here on Sunday morning, and were deposited at his residence until this morning, when they were removed to the Court-house, where they now lie in state. His children are all here except his daughter, Mrs. Brown, who is detained at her residence with her mother, who is not expected long to survive the shock occasioned by the ex-President's death. The Court-house, stores, and private residences are draped in mourning, and a deep gloom prevails. A large concourse is expected, civic and military. The Governor and State officials and the Nashville committee are expected in the morning.

A beautiful casket with rich silver mountings and Masonic emblems contains the corpse. This morning the body showed signs of decomposition, and the case was closed, excluding from view the face of the body.

The casket was covered with floral offerings. Upon a silver plate was engraved simply "Andrew Johnson, aged sixty-seven." Upon the walls of the court-room where the body lies were three oil-paintings of the deceased and many photographs of various styles, a steel engraving and a splendid bust in medallion, all surrounded with badges of mourning. Upon the casket, among wreaths of flowers lies a large steel engraving of the dead, in a rich gilt frame, with heavy masonic insignia.

A civic, military and Masonic procession will escort the remains from the Court-house, at eleven o'clock, to the place of burial on Johnson Hill, half a mile south-east of the village. This hill is in a fifty-acre tract of land owned by deceased, overlooking the village, and plainly visible from the railroad. It is said that the ex-President before the war marked the place where he wished to be buried by planting on the spot a willow taken from his yard, which was a shoot from the willow tree grown at Napoleon's tomb at St. Helena. He left here on Wednesday morning for a few day's recreation, expecting to go to Washington this week. His death has called to the memory of the old citizens many incidents of his early struggles. The old tailor shop where he worked for many years is heavily draped, which, with its overhanging vines, makes a strangely sad yet beautiful picture. The citizens, without regard to politics, have taken an active interest in festooning the public and private buildings with mourning draperies, and the ladies have been especially energetic.

The following, in the ex-President's handwriting, has been found among his papers in his office:

GREENVILLE, June 29, 1873.

"All seems gloom and despair. I have performed my duty to my God, my country, and my family. I have nothing to fear in approaching death. To me it is the mere shadow of God's protecting wing. Beneath it I almost feel sacred. Here, I know, can no evile come. Here I will rest in quiet and peace beyond the reach of calumny's poisoned shaft, the influence of envy and jealous enemies, where treason and traitors or State backsliders and hypocrites in church can have no place; where the great fact will be realized that God is truth and gratitude—the highest attributes of men—*Sic itur ad astra*—such is the way to the stars or immortality."

The following is written on the margin of the page containing the above: "Written before leaving on Sunday evening, while the cholera was raging in its most violent form."

It will be remembered that the ex-President left Greenville after being attacked by cholera, when, as he said, all seemed gloom and despair.

THE CANADIAN PRESS ON THE LATE MR. JOHNSON.

TORONTO, Canada, Aug. 2.—The morning papers contain eulogistic obituary notices of ex-President Johnson.

The *Mail* says in intellectual capacity he was not to be placed beside Jefferson, Adams, and other fathers of the Republic who preceded him, but he had much of their spirit of personal patriotic virtue, and we may say he was the last American President of the old school.

The *Globe* says he must now be numbered with the other great men whose lives were shortened as the result, directly or indirectly, of the fierce and terrible struggle through which the nation passed.

ACTION OF NEW-YORK ALDERMEN.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen of this City, yesterday, the following preamble and resolution regarding ex-President Johnson's death was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Common Council has learned, with the most profound sorrow, of the death of ex-President Andrew Johnson; and, as the sad event is one that should call forth a proper expression of the sentiments and feelings of the Common Council, the representatives of the people of this City, in view of the exalted character and public services of the deceased patriot and statesman; be it

Resolved, That a special committee of three members of this board be appointed to prepare and present resolutions expressive of the regret of the people of this City for the death of the illustrious deceased, and to take such other and appropriate action as to them may appear best calculated to manifest our sorrow for the death and respect for the memory of the deceased ex-President of the United States.

Aldermen Seery, Gross, and Purroy were appointed as the committee provided for in the resolution. The board soon after adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late ex-President.

BRIGHAM'S DEPOSITION.

HIS ACCOUNT OF THE MOUNTAIN MEADOWS MASSACRE.

HE DISPLAYS ASTONISHING IGNORANCE AND MAKES A GENERAL DENIAL—GEORGE A. SMITH ALSO TELLS HOW LITTLE HE KNOWS.

A Salt Lake correspondent has sent to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* the depositions of Brigham Young and George A. Smith, in the case of John D. Lee. Young's was taken at Salt Lake City, July 30. The deponent swears:

I am in my seventy-fifth year. It would be a great risk both to my health and life for me to travel to Beaver at the present time. I am and have been for some time an invalid.

Q.—What offices, either ecclesiastical, civil, or military, did you hold in the year 1857? A.—I was the Governor of this Territory, and ex officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, during the year 1857.

Q.—State the condition of affairs between the Territory of Utah and the Federal Government in the Summer and Fall of 1857? A.—In May or June, 1857, the United States mails for Utah were stopped by the Government; all communication by mail was cut off; an army of the United States was en route for Utah with the ostensible design of destroying the Latter Day Saints, according to the reports that reached us from the East; to the best of my recollection there was no United States Judge here in the latter part of 1857.

Q.—State what you know about trains of emigrants passing through the Territory to the West, and particularly about a company from Arkansas en route to California passing through the city in the Summer or Fall of 1857. A.—As usual emigrant trains were passing through our Territory for the West; heard it rumored that a company from Arkansas en route to California had passed through the city.

Q.—Was this Arkansas company of emigrants ordered away from Salt Lake City by yourself, or any one in authority under you? A.—No, not that I know of; I never heard of any such thing, and certainly no such order was given by the then acting Governor.

Q.—Were any counsel or instructions given by any person to the citizens of Utah not to sell grain to or trade with the emigrant trains passing through Utah at that time? If so, what were those instructions and counsel? A.—Yes; counsel and advice were given to the citizens not to sell grain to the emigrants to feed their stock, but to let them have sufficient for themselves if they were out; the simple reason for this was, that for several years our crops had been short, and the prospect was at that time that we might have trouble with the United States Army then en route for this place, and we wanted to preserve the grain for food; the citizens of the Territory were counseled not to feed grain to their own stock; no person was ever punished or called in question for furnishing supplies to the emigrants, within my knowledge.

Q.—When did you first hear of the attack and destruction of this Arkansas company at Mountain Meadows in September, 1857? A.—I did not learn anything of the attack or destruction of the Arkansas company until some time after it had occurred; then only by floating rumor.

Q.—Did John D. Lee report to you at any time after this massacre what had been done at that massacre; and if so, what did you reply to him in reference thereto? A.—Within some two or three months after the massacre he called at my office, and had much to say with regard to the Indians then being stirred up to anger and threatening the settlements of the whites, and then commenced giving an account of the massacre; I told him to stop, as from what I had already learned by rumor I did not wish my feelings harrowed up with a recital of the details.

Q.—Did Philip Klinger Smith call at your office with John D. Lee at the time of Lee making his report, and did you at that time order Smith to turn over the stock to Lee, and order them not to talk about the massacre? A.—No; he did not call with John D. Lee, and I have no recollection of his ever speaking to me or I to him concerning the massacre or anything pertaining to the property.

Q.—Did you ever give any directions concerning the property taken from the emigrants at the Mountain Meadows massacre, or anything as to its disposition? A.—No; I never gave any directions concerning the property taken from the company of emigrants at the Mountain Meadows massacre, nor did I know anything of that property or its disposition, and do not to this day except from public rumor.

Q.—Why did you not, as Governor, institute proceedings forthwith to investigate that massacre and bring the guilty cut-throats thereof to justice? A.—The cause was that another Governor had been appointed by the President of the United States, and was then on the way here to take my place, and I did not know how soon he might arrive here, and because the United States Judges were not in the Territory; soon after Gov. Cummings arrived I asked him to take Judge Cradlebaugh, who belonged to the Southern District, with him, and I would accompany them with sufficient aid to investigate the matter and bring the offenders to justice.

Q.—Did you, about the 10th of September, 1857, receive a communication from Isaac C. Haight, or any other person of Cedar City, concerning a company of emigrants called the Arkansas Company? A.—I did receive a communication from Isaac C. Haight or John D. Lee, who was then a farmer for the Indians.

Q.—Have you that communication? A.—I have not; I have made diligent search for it, but I cannot find it.

Q.—Did you answer that communication? A.—I did to I. C. Haight, who was then the Acting President at Cedar City.

Q.—Will you state the substance of your letter to him? A.—Yes; it was to let this company of emigrants, and all companies of emigrants, pass through the country unmolested, and to allay the angry feelings of the Indians as much as possible.

(Signed,) BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of July, A. D. 1875.

(Signed,) WILLIAM CLAYTON, Notary Public.

SMITH'S STORY.

Following is the disposition of George A. Smith, taken at Salt Lake July 30, in the case of John D. Lee and others, on trial at Beaver City:

George A. Smith having been duly sworn deposes and says that he is aged fifty-eight years; that he is now, and has been for several months, suffering from a severe and dangerous illness of the head and lungs, and that to attend the court at Beaver in the present condition of his health would in all probability end his life; deponent further says that he had no military command during the year 1857, nor any other official position, except that of one of the Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints; deponent further says that he never, in the year 1857, at Parowan, or elsewhere, attended a council where William H. Dame, Isaac C. Haight, or others were present, to discuss measures for attacking or in any manner injuring an emigrant train from Arkansas or any other place, which is alleged to have been destroyed at the Mountain Meadows in September, 1857. Deponent further states that he never heard or knew anything of a train of emigrants, which he learned afterward by rumor was from Arkansas, until he met said train at Corn Creek, on his way north to Salt Lake City, on or about the 25th day of August, 1857. At Corn Creek, deponent further says, he encamped with Jacob Hamblin, Philo T. Farnsworth, Silas S. Smith, and Elisha Hoops, and there, for the first time, he learned of the existence of said emigrant train and their intended journey to California. Deponent further says that he was absent from the Territory for a year previous. He returned in the Summer of 1857, and went South to visit his family at Parowan, and to look after some property he had there and also to visit his friends, and for no other purpose, and that on leaving Salt Lake City he had no knowledge whatever of the existence of the emigrant train, nor did he acquire any until as before stated. Deponent further says, that as an elder in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, he preached several times on his way South, and also on his return, and tried to impress upon the minds of the people the necessity of great care as to their grain crops, as all the crops had been short for several years previous to 1857, and many of the people were reduced to actual want and were suffering for the necessaries of life. Deponent further says that he advised the people to furnish all emigrant companies passing through the Territory with what they might actually need for breadstuffs for the support of themselves and families while passing through the Territory, and also advised the people not to feed their grain to their own stock nor sell it to the emigrants for that purpose. Deponent further says that he never heard of or knew of any attack upon said emigrant train until some time after his return to Salt Lake City, and that while near Fort Bridger he heard for the first time that the Indians had massacred an emigrant company at Mountain Meadows. Deponent further says that he never at any time either before or after that massacre was accessory thereto, and that he never, directly or indirectly, aided, abetted, or assisted in its perpetration, or had any knowledge thereof, except by hearsay; that he never knew anything of the distribution of the property taken there except by hearsay, as aforesaid. Deponent further says that all charges and statements appertaining to him contrary to the foregoing are false and untrue.

(Signed,) GEO. A. SMITH.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 30th day of July, A. D. 1875. WILLIAM CLAYTON, Notary Public.

A TRUNK MYSTERY AT TORONTO.

A YOUNG WOMAN'S BODY FOUND IN A BOX—HER DEATH CAUSED BY AN ABORTION.

TORONTO, Aug. 2.—The body of a young woman was found in a wooden box just outside the city yesterday. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Foul play in procuring an abortion." The body was not identified. Dr. Davis and wife, professional abortionists, were arrested on suspicion.

THE SARATOGA MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The annual meeting of the Saratoga Monument Association was held at the United States Hotel to-day. Hon. Horatio Seymour was elected President, Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn Vice President, Dr. C. H. Payn Treasurer, and William L. Stone Secretary. Letters were received from President Grant, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Hon. Horatio Seymour, Benson J. Lossing, E. W. B. Canning, and others. Steps were taken toward appropriately commemorating the centennial of Burgoyne's surrender in 1877.

PENNSYLVANIA FINANCES.

THE 5-10 LOAN AND CHAMBERSBURG CERTIFICATES CALLED IN—THE SINKING FUND EQUAL TO ALL PRESENT DEMANDS.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 2.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met here to-day, in conformity with law. The State Treasurer submitted a statement showing the balance in the Sinking Fund to be $435,533 08, whereupon the following resolution was offered by Secretary Quay, and was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the State Treasurer be directed to notify the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are prepared to redeem upon presentation the balance of the 5-10 loan of the Commonwealth, amounting to $434,850; and further, that the State Treasurer be directed to notify the holders of the Chambersburg certificates issued under the act of May 27, 1871, to present the same for payment forthwith at the Treasury, and that interest be stopped upon all the indebtedness above mentioned on the 1st day of November next.

The amount of the loan thus called for is as follows:

Five-ten loan act of Feb. 2, 1867, $434,850; Chambersburg certificates act, May 27, 1871, $73,168 26; total, $508,018 26, exceeding by $72,485 18 the present available balance in the Sinking Fund.

The redemption of the loan for the present fiscal year will exceed $1,400,000, and will exhaust all loans of the Commonwealth now due or which can be reached at the option of the State by the present Board of Commissioners.

Before the adjournment of the board Mr. Mackey voluntarily submitted a detailed statement of the condition of the Treasury, with a list of the depositaries of the State funds, including the sinking fund, supported by proper vouchers, with the request that the board should examine and verify it, which was done.

THE LOST BALLOONISTS.

REPORTED DISCOVERY OF A BOTTLE THROWN INTO THE LAKE FROM DONALDSON'S BALLOON.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 2.—The *Times* will publish an affidavit to-morrow, signed by James McAffray, a workman in South Chicago, to the effect that he yesterday evening picked up on the lake shore, near Hyde Park, a bottle containing a card, on which was written the following:

JULY 16—2 A. M.—We cannot stay up more than an hour longer, as the gas is rapidly escaping. N. S. G.

This date is that of the night on which Donaldson and Newton S. Grimwood started from here in the balloon, from which nothing definitely has since been heard. The affidavit sets forth that the bottle was found on the shore, having apparently been washed up by the sea which has set in this direction for several days. Also that the deponent has no knowledge of how it came there and believes it was thrown up by chance, and that the note was written by Grimwood. The note is barely legible, and appears to have been written hastily.

THE CANAL FRAUDS.

SUITS TO BE INSTITUTED TO RECOVER THE PUBLIC MONEY UNLAWFULLY OBTAINED BY CONTRACTORS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The Governor has given instructions to the Attorney General to commence suits at once against Denison, Belden & Co. to recover money which they are supposed to have unlawfully received under their contracts for repairs on the canals. These proceedings, it is understood, are based upon the reports of the Canal Investigating Committee to the Governor.

TEXT OF THE GOVERNOR'S LETTER.

SARATOGA, Aug. 2.—The following is the text of the letter transmitted by Gov. Tilden to-day to the Attorney General in relation to the prosecution of parties involved in the canal frauds:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1875.

To the Attorney General:

SIR: I transmit herewith the report in print of the Canal Investigating Commission to-day submitted to me. In compliance with chapter 49 of the Laws of 1875, entitled, "An act to authorize the people of this State to bring and maintain actions for the recovery of public moneys and property," I request that you will institute and prosecute such actions in the cases disclosed by the report as you may deem appropriate for enforcing the interests, rights, or remedies of the people of this State.

(Signed) SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

DEMOCRATIC GAINS REPORTED—GEN. HARLAN AHEAD OF HIS TICKET IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 2.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* says: Bowling Green gives 225 Democratic gain over Leslie's vote; Franklin County gives McCreary and the entire Democratic State ticket 560 majority, a slight gain over Leslie's vote; Madison County, McCreary's home, gives him a large majority; Mason County gives the Democrats about 700 majority. Paducah gives the Democratic State ticket 136 majority, 210 gain over Leslie's vote. Hart County goes largely Democratic. Lincoln, Montgomery, Nelson, Oldham, and Rockcastle Counties give increased Democratic majorities. So far as heard from the majorities for the Democratic ticket throughout the State are increased over the vote for Leslie (Dem.) in 1871.

Harlan, the Republican candidate for Governor, generally runs ahead of his ticket. In this city the Democratic majority is 2,785. The total vote polled is 17,044. Gen. Harlan lives here, and runs largely ahead of his ticket.

There were no Republican candidates for the Legislature, and a full Democratic delegation is returned.

So few towns in Kentucky can be reached by telegraph that authentic returns cannot be obtained for several days.

A NEW TRIAL OF THE BEECHER CASE.

Samuel D. Morris, of counsel for Theodore Tilton in the recent trial of the suit for damages brought by Mr. Tilton against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, served yesterday the following notice of a new trial on Shearman & Sterling, Mr. Beecher's attorneys:

City Court of Brooklyn.—Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher. Please to take notice that the issue of fact in the above action will be brought on for trial and an inquest taken therein at the next term of the City Court of Brooklyn, appointed to be held at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, on the first Monday of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard unless sooner tried. Yours, &c., MORRIS & PEARSALL, Attorneys for plaintiff, No. 193 Montague street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

To SHEARMAN & STERLING, attorneys for defendant. Dated the 2d day of August, 1875.

Judge Morris declares his intention to enter the case upon the calendar of the City Court for the next term, he having the right to do so by reason of the fact that the issue having been tried once is yet unsettled.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

The second great assembly of Sunday-school people at Chautauqua Lake begins to-day and lasts until the 17th inst. The assembly of last year was the greatest gathering of Sunday-school teachers ever held on this continent. The camp-grounds on which the assembly is held are remarkable for their beauty and convenience. The exercises of this assembly are substantially those of a Sunday-school Institute on the largest scale. Rev. John H. Vincent, D. D., who stands at the head of Sunday-school work in the Methodist Episcopal Church, is the prime mover in the getting up of this assembly. A prominent feature of it is a magnificent "Palestine Park," which was made last year under the management of Rev. Dr. Wythe, of Meadville, Penn. It is a miniature model of Palestine, with the mountains, valleys, lakes, and rivers in exact proportion. Another feature is the bazaar of Sunday-school implements and helps, literary and otherwise. This is in charge of Mr. John Middleton, of the Methodist Book Concern.

A DEFAULTING CANADIAN OFFICIAL.

MONTREAL, Aug. 2.—It is reported that Hon. L. H. Dessaules, Joint Clerk of the Crown, absconded on Saturday, leaving unprotected paper to the amount of $100,000, of which $75,000 is said to be forgeries of a well-known name. Dessaules has been engaged heavily in patent rights, and is said to have lost a large amount of money on them.

LATEST STORM NEWS.

STREAMS RISING RAPIDLY IN WEST VIRGINIA.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 2.—A special dispatch from Charleston, West Va., reports that all the streams are rising rapidly. A boom in Elk River was swept away this morning, causing a loss in logs of $25,000. Reports from all parts of Ohio to-night south of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad continue the gloomy accounts heretofore given in these dispatches of loss and damage by floods. It is thought that by to-morrow, or Wednesday at the furthest, most of the smaller streams will commence falling. On the railroads, the Fort Wayne Road and the Pan Handle Line are reported still in working order, trains reaching Cincinnati from Columbus, via Xenia and Dayton, without delay. The Little Miami Road will probably be in order by to-morrow night. The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Road has some breaks between Columbus and Crestline. The Baltimore and Ohio Road, between here and Parkersburg, is broken in several places and passengers are sent via the Columbus, Bellaire and Grafton Road. The Ohio and Mississippi and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Roads are reported unbroken. A slight break was reported in the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Road, near the North Bend, which has been repaired. No trouble is reported yet upon the roads in Kentucky.

THE WABASH RIVER ENORMOUSLY SWOLLEN.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 2.—The flood in this region is very destructive. The Wabash River is twenty inches higher than during the great rise of 1858, and a few inches higher than in the still greater inundation of 1828. The river is fully three miles wide opposite the city, and is still slowly rising. A few small houses have floated down. Some live stock, and millions of bushels of wheat, in stocks and in shocks, have floated past. Large quantities of hay have also gone down. There is but little drift wood, or the bridge could not possibly remain. The two railroad bridges, the Vandalia, and the Indianapolis and St. Louis, are both unsafe. The water is within a few inches of the windows of the water-works, and quite even with the floor of the gas-works. Both are on the river's bank, but sand-bag embankments have so far kept the water out. No loss of life has been reported as yet. The Clinton wagon bridge, fourteen miles above, is floating down on us; so is a saw mill. Over 6,000,000 bushels of corn is reported drowned out between Terre Haute and Hutsonville below. Every house in Bloomtown is inundated. Markell's mill-dam, five miles west of here, is broken away and seven houses at Reelsville, on the Vandalia Railroad, together with three miles of embankment, are washed away. Not a train on any of the railroads left the city to-day, except a passenger train to Vincennes and return. With no communication from below, we shall have no intercourse in any direction, and no mails for four days at least, there being no less than thirty bridges, besides trestles and embankments, completely gone.

CLEARING UP AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 2.—The weather cleared up last night and to-day has been clear and cool. No rain has fallen in this section during the past twenty-four hours, and the indications now are that we shall have a dry spell. The river here has risen two feet since last night, and is about thirty feet above low-water mark, but no serious damage has been done so far. A considerable rise in all the river streams is still to come down, however, and the probabilities are that a good deal of low land on the Illinois shore opposite here and between here and Cairo will be flooded. A disastrous freshet, however, is not looked for.

CONDITION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 2.—Telegrams from above last night dispelled the last hope of averting an overflow. The river here is still rising slowly. The mercury fell rapidly last evening, and at 6 o'clock this morning stood at 61°, which is unprecedented in this latitude on the 2d of August. The cotton on the uplands is reported suffering from incessant showers and running to weeds.

ANOTHER GREAT RAIN AT MARIETTA, OHIO.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The observer at Marietta, Ohio, reports to the Signal Office in this city that a heavy storm passed there last night, three inches of rain falling. The river at 2 P. M. was thirty-three feet by gauge, and rising five inches per hour. It has risen eleven feet in the last twenty hours, and it is still raining. At thirty-two feet in the gauge farms on the river bank are overflowed.

THE WHITE RIVER AT INDIANAPOLIS GREATLY SWOLLEN.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 2.—The water in the White River is now fully as high as it was during the flood of 1858.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

We continue to receive numerous applications for copies of THE TIMES containing the Review of the evidence in the Beecher case. We are unable to reprint the paper in question again, but we yield to the repeated requests which have been made to us, and will issue the article in question in pamphlet form, with some revisions and additions. Copies may shortly be obtained at our publication offices, or of Mr. Brentano, No. 39 Union square. Price, 25 cents each.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society, No. 120 Broadway, is prepared to make Loans upon bond and mortgage on first-class dwellings and stores in New-York and Brooklyn. Principals will be furnished with forms and full information, and their business facilitated without charge, except legal expenses for examination of Title. This Society also issues the most desirable forms of policies upon selected lives, including the Tontine Savings Fund Plan, by which, during the past six years, surplus has been accumulated greater than by any plan heretofore practiced. The Society has assets of twenty-eight millions of dollars, and has a cash annual income of ten millions of dollars. Its average annual business during the past five years ($44,330,658) has been greater than that of any other Company.

Ear Discharges and Partial Deafness Cured.

For the next thirty days Dr. HARTLEY generously offers to attend all responsible persons free of charge until cured, thereby proving his skill and protecting the afflicted from being swindled by paying unprincipled pretenders exorbitant fees in advance.

Dr. HARTLEY begs to state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness; neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Twenty-five years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of the profession enables him to guarantee a cure in all cases where malformation does not exist. Office and residence, No. 27 West 26th st. Consultation and examination free during all day and evening.

Dr. HARTLEY is permitted to refer to parties of the highest respectability in this City and vicinity.

In the Golden Age of Girlhood

Preserve the beauty of the teeth with SOZODONT, and then, when the hair is silvered, and the eyes dimmed with years, the mouth will still reveal two glittering rows of unsullied ivory.

A Wrong Custom Corrected.

It is quite generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous purgatives, in order to produce a powerful effect upon the liver, and arouse the lagging and enfeebled organ. This system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large portions of brandy to enable him to do a certain amount of work. When the stimulant is withheld, the organ, like the system, gradually relapses into a more torpid or sluggish and weakened condition than before. What then is wanted? Medicines which, while they cause the bile to flow freely from the liver as that organ is toned into action, will not overwork and thus debilitate it, but will, when their use is discontinued, leave the liver strengthened and healthy. Such remedies are found in Dr. Pierce's GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY and PURGATIVE PELLETS.

A CURE OF LIVER DISEASE.

RUSK, Texas, May 10, 1873.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: My wife last year at this time was confined to her bed with chronic liver disease. I had one of the best doctors to see her, and he gave her up to die, when I came upon some of your medicine. I bought one bottle and commenced giving it. She then weighed 87 pounds; now she weighs 140 pounds, and is robust and hearty. She has taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate for your medicines.

WILLIAM MEAZEL.

FROM THE NOTED SCOUT, "BUFFALO BILL."

HOLLAND HOUSE, Rockford, Ill., April 20, 1874.—Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y: Sir: I have now taken four bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery in connection with your Pellets, and must say that nothing I have ever taken for my liver has done me as much good. I feel like a new man. Thanks to your wonderful medicine.

W. F. CODY, ("Buffalo Bill.")

Cancer

Removed without pain, caustic, or the knife, by Dr. McLEISH, No. 21 East 16th st.

Lundborg's California Water

For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

The Blood Contains a Large Amount of Iron. The PERUVIAN SYRUP supplies this vital element.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets

Give the most complete satisfaction.

Deshler's Pills are the Surest and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st

Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

KOCK—DE CORDOVA.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, 15th July, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Edward W. McCarty, EDWARD F. KOCK to ANA MARIA CONCEPCION, daughter of J. L. de Cordova, Esq.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—At Clermont, N. Y., on the 31st day of July, KATE T., beloved wife of Charles E. Andrews, in her 26th year.

Funeral will take place on Wednesday, Aug. 4, at 12 M., from the residence of her uncle, Isaac A. Moran, No. 325 East 117th st.

BALDWIN.—At Milton, Mass., on Saturday, July 31, ELLEN WATSON, widow of the late Edward Baldwin, of New-York, aged 56 years.

Services from her late residence, Milton Centre, on Tuesday, Aug. 3, at 4 o'clock.

BENNET.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, Aug. 1, GEORGE I. BENNET, M. D., in the 66th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 230 Adams st., on Tuesday, the 3d inst. at 3 P. M.

CHESTER.—Suddenly, at Matteson House, Chicago, LYMAN VAN BUREN, only son of I. Lyman Chester, aged 6 years.

Remains interred at Mount Auburn, Boston.

CONNOLLY.—On the 2d inst., WASHINGTON A. CONNOLLY, son of the late Charles M. Connolly, and son-in-law of Dr. Thomas Cottman, in the 35th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 7 East 53d st., on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

CUMBERSON.—At Jersey City Heights, N. J., on Monday, 2d inst., CLARENCE E., youngest son of Perry T. and Sarah E. Cumberson, aged 7 years and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Rock Ridge Chapel, corner Palisade av. and Boerum st., near the elevator, Jersey City Heights, on Wednesday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DICKINSON.—At Orange, N. J., Monday morning, Aug. 2, ANNIE VIRGINIA, wife of John P. Dickinson, and eldest daughter of Samuel W. Basa.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Central av., at 3:30 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Train leaves Barclay and Christopher sts. at 2:30. Carriages will be in waiting at Brick Church Station.

DOWS.—At Utica, N. Y., July 31, HARRY DOWS, aged 76 years.

HAMILTON.—At his late residence, No. 83 Clinton place, in this City, on Aug. 2, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, in the 90th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Christ Church, New Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

HOBART.—On Monday, Aug. 2, JOHN WILLIAM, only child of John W. and Agnes V. Hobart.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, corner of Centre st. and Tremont av., Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages in waiting for the train which leaves New-York 1:10 P. M. Morris and Essex Railroad.

JUNG.—On Sunday, Aug. 1, at the residence of her son, Charles T. Jung, CATHARINE NORWOOD, wife of Theobald C. Jung, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 359 Gates av., Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in the Marble Cemetery, 2d st., near 2d av., New-York.

MACKENZIE.—On Monday, the 2d inst., at the residence of William J. Robinson, at Woodlawn Station, GEORGE EDWIN, the only child of William and Martha Mackenzie, aged 3 years, 4 months, and 13 days.

Funeral on Tuesday, Aug. 3, at 4 P. M., from the above place.

MUMFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 1, 1875, T. VAN ZANDT MUMFORD, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 4, at 5 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 190 South Oxford st., without further notice.

McCLAVE.—At Newark, N. J., July 31, JULIA MARTHA, wife of William H. McClave.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 21 Clinton av., Newark, on Tuesday, Aug. 3, at 11 A. M., to which relatives and friends are invited. Trains leave New-York at 10 A. M. from Liberty, Desbrosses, or Cortlandt st. Interment at Green-Wood Cemetery at the convenience of the family.

ODELL.—At Peekskill, N. Y., Sunday, Aug. 1, JACOB S. ODELL, in his 51st year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Aug 4, at 1 o'clock, from the Episcopal Church, Peekskill.

OWEN.—In this City, of pneumonia, Sunday, Aug. 1, 1875, aged 75 years, Rev. ABRAHAM OWEN, of the New-Jersey Conference.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 163 East 81st st., on Tuesday afternoon, the 3d inst., at 4 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Woodson, Staten Island, for interment, on Wednesday morning, the 4th inst. Leave foot of Whitehall st. at 11 o'clock.

PEARSALL.—In Brooklyn, July 31, CARRIE E., daughter of Treadwell and S. A. Pearsall, aged 20 years, 2 months, and 16 days.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 94 Fort Green place, on Tuesday, 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

POWELL.—At East Orange, N. J., Aug. 2, HATTIE E., wife of George W. Powell, and daughter of the late Thomas Burroughs.

Funeral from the residence of Mrs. Harriett Powell, No. 46 Fourth av., Brooklyn, Long Island, Wednesday, 4th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

RAPELYE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 2, EVE RAPELYE, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 4, at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 24 Johnson st., Brooklyn.

SIEMES.—On Sunday, the 1st inst., after a short illness, CHRISTIAN HANFELD SIEMES, only child of George and Margreth F. Siemes, aged 4 months, 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 3d inst., at 1:15 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 304 West 30th st.

TOWAR.—On Friday, July 30, of diphtheria, BENTLEY, only son of Thomas H. and Rosaline Bentley Towar, aged 3 years.

Funeral at the residence of his grandfather, Peter Bentley, Esq., Jersey City Heights, Tuesday, Aug. 3, at 2 P. M.

TRACY.—At Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, July 30, of gastro-intestinal catarrh, GEORGE DAWSON, son of George Murray and Rachel A. Tracy, aged 10 months and 4 days.

Buried in Green-Wood Cemetery.

TURNER.—At his residence, No. 325 5th av., Aug. 2, suddenly of apoplexy, DANIEL H. TURNER.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WATT.—ALEXANDER K. WATT, infant son of James S. and Emilie Kissam Watt, in Brooklyn, Aug. 2, aged 26 days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH, USE BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

THE MOST ENDURING MEMORY OF childhood clings to the nauseous worm medicines then abounding. Even now the writer seems to taste the disgusting compounds. But BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, which are so powerful and so popular, are pleasant to the taste, and do their work speedily and thoroughly.

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT, which has wrought such wonders, is a purely vegetable preparation. It cures cramp in the limbs and stomach, rheumatism, dysentery, toothache, sore throat, bilious colic, cholera, colds, burns, chapped hands, and all kindred maladies.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—See his trade mark, "Asahel. Made of God," on all packages.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 7, 1875, will close at this office, as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M., on WEDNESDAY at 4 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 6 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York. N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED in stock privileges, and paid 900 per cent profit. "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 2, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	15	Pea-nuts, bags	276
Beans, bbls	56	Resin, bbls	2,883
Bees-wax, pks	18	Spirits Turp., bbls.	638
Cotton, bales	817	Rice, pks	105
Flour, bbls	15,617	Skins, bales	19
Wheat, bushels	228,598	Sugar, bbls	393
Corn, bushels	163,321	Syrup, bbls	10
Oats, bushels	12,662	Oil Cake, pks	1,204
Rye, bushels	7,166	Beef, pks	200
Malt, bushels	600	Pork, pks	570
Copper, bbls	558	Cut-meats, pks	546
C. S. Oil, bbls	110	Lard, tcs	735
Oat-meal, bbls	160	Lard, kegs	475
Dried Fruit, pks	11	Butter, pks	4,564
Eggs, bbls	1,097	Cheese, pks	7,484
Flax-seed, bags	150	Starch, pks	2,450
Hemp, bales	2[illegible]	Stearine, pks	100
Hides, No.	2,05[illegible]	Tallow, pks	32
Hides, bales	308	Tobacco, hhds	250
Lard-oil, bbls	5[illegible]	Tobacco, pks	1,389
Moss, bales	5[illegible]	Wool, bales	335
Molasses, hhds	22[illegible]	Whisky, bbls	509
Leather, sides	11,176		

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted firm on a fair inquiry, with sales reported to-day of 1,137 bags, by the Tycho Brache, at 19½c., gold; and 480 bags, by the Greece, shipped to Philadelphia, leaving the stock in first hands here this evening 46,182 bags. Other kinds have been quiet at former figures. We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 17½c.@17¾c.; fair, 18¾c.@19c.; good at 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold, ℘ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17¾c.@21c., gold; Java invoices, 25c.@27½c.; Maracaibo, 21½c.@23½c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Singapore, 22½c.@24c.; Jamaica, 18½c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 19c.@22c.; Ceylon, 21c.@22c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 19c.@21c.; San Domingo, 17¼c.@17½c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; Angostura, 18c.@21½c., ℘ lb., gold.

COTTON—The reports relative to the overflow of the Mississippi, &c., had the effect of stimulating business, especially for forward delivery, and of strengthening prices materially....The demand for early delivery was moderate, and prices advanced ¼c. ℘ lb. Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 2,040 bales, of which 1,420 bales were on Saturday evening, including 1,400 bales to shippers and 640 bales to spinners....The business for forward delivery has been fairly active, the purchases to cover outstanding contracts having been unusually liberal, and values have been quoted fully ½c. ℘ lb. higher. The later dealings, however, indicated a reaction of 1-16c. ℘ lb., under freer offerings, induced by the sharp rise, the market closing barely steady....Sales have been reported since our last of 24,200 bales, (of which 5,400 bales were on Saturday evening and 18,800 bales were to-day,) with 4,500 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 14 15-32c.@14½c.; September, 14 15-32c.; October, 14 5-16c.@14 11-32c.; November, 14 5-16c.@14 11-32c.; December, 14 11-32c.; January, 14½c.@14 17-32c.; February, 14 23-32c.; March, 14 15-16c.@14 31-32c.; April, 15 5-32c.@15 3-16c.; May, 15 11-32c.@15⅜c.; June, 15½c.@15 9-16c. ℘ lb....The receipts at this port to-day were 817 bales, of which 245 bales were by railway....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 519 bales, against 316 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 801 bales, against 702 bales same time last week. The receipts at all ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,454,103 bales, against 3,755,443 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 54 bales; to the Continent, 800 bales. Stock in New-York, 67,720 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 122,616 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Good Ordinary	13½	13½	13¾	13¾
Low Middling	14¼	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Middling	14⅝	14¾	15	15
Good Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Middling Fair	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Fair	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—Have been rather more sought after, at generally unchanged prices.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been quoted nominally steady at from $2 12@$2 25, currency, for No. 1, short to full count, but have been very dull.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders of State and Western Flour have been offering supplies much less freely, and claiming a further advance of 10c.@25c. ℘ bbl., in view of the buoyancy in Wheat. The demand, however, has been moderate, in most instances buyers have been unwilling to pay the higher rates asked. Winter Wheat extras have been in exceptionally good request, and the dealings in these have been comparatively liberal in amount and indicative of a much stronger range of values. The better qualities of Superfine and No. 2 have been quite scarce, and held with decided confidence. The sales since our last have been 14,650 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4 45@$5 10, chiefly at $4 85@$5; poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 20@$5 60, chiefly at from $5 35@$5 50; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 95@$6 35, chiefly at $6 10@$6 25; very good to very fancy do., $6 35@$7; City Mills Extra at $6 65@$7 50, chiefly at $6 75@$7 40 for the West Indies and South America; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 90@$6 35, mainly at $6@$6 25; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5 90@$6 35, to for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extras, plain, at $6 35@$7 65, mainly at $6 50@$7 35; Western trade and family Extra Spring Wheat stock, at $6 10@$7 85; fair to very choice Western trade and family Extra Red Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $6 10@$7 50; Western White do., Extras, $6 10@$8 25; St. Louis Extra, $6@$8 50, the latter rate for very choice; Extra Genesee, $6 10@$7 35; Minnesota patent stock, $6 75@$8 75, with the extreme very fancy brands quoted higher. Included in the sales have been 5,400 bbls. shipping Extras, mainly Minnesota and City Mills, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been quoted rather firmer in price, on a better demand and lighter offerings. Sales have been reported here, since our last, of 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $5 15@$5 60 for Superfine; $5 65@$6 75 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 85@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in more demand but scarce and held rather above the views of buyers, checking business. We quote: From $5 10@$6 25 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 240 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$6 25 for Superfine, the latter rate for very choice....Corn-meal quiet but firm. Sales equal to 470 bbls. at from $4 10@$4 60 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $4 10@$4 35 for Jersey, and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine....Corn-meal, in bags, at $1 52½@$2 ℘ 100 lb....Oat-meal, $7 25@$8 50 ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been more confidently sought after, mainly on speculative account, and has been quoted fully 2c.@3c. ℘ bushel higher. The demand has been mainly for options for forward delivery, partly on Western account. The inquiry for export has been quite moderate, and for milling, light. The speculative purchases have been based, in good part, on the report from the West of very unfavorable weather, resulting in serious injuries to the crops. Winter Wheat has also advanced fully 5c.@6c. ℘ bushel, with a very good demand noted, chiefly for Amber Western, on speculative account, partly on telegraphic orders from the West. Sales have been reported, since our last, for early delivery, of 91,000 bushels at $1 35@$1 34½ for soft No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, with up to $1 37@$1 38 asked for prime, afloat, and $1 36 reported as bid; $1 32@$1 34 for ungraded Spring; $1 40@$1 42 bid, and $1 43 asked for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, here or close at hand; $1 46 bid and $1 48@$1 50 asked for best No. 1 Spring, afloat; $1 48 for Amber Pennsylvania, car lots; $1 55 for strictly choice Red Western, (10,000 bushels,) in store; $1 55 for Amber do., in store, (8,000 bushels,) and $1 54 for Amber do., (8,000 bushels,) to arrive soon, (all three lots purchased on speculative account;) $1 50@$1 56 nominally for White Western, and $1 50 for new crop Amber Texas (350 bushels—the first this season—forwarded by Messrs. C. W. Hurley & Co., of Galveston, to Messrs. Sawyer, Wallace & Co., of this City,) taken by a local miller....And for forward delivery sales have been reported of 8,000 bushels prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive soon, at $1 45, with this price reported bid for first half of September, $1 46 for last half of do., and $1 47 for first half of October, (and for best No. 1 Minnesota Spring, September delivery, $1 48 bid and up to $1 50@$1 51 asked;) 8,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, first half of August, at $1 42; 32,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, August options, at $1 36; 8,000 bushels do., last half of August, at $1 37; and 24,000 bushels do., same option, at $1 38, which was the closing quotation....The offerings of Wheat for prompt delivery were quite moderate, a considerable portion of the day's arrivals having been of Wheat, sold previously for forward delivery, and accordingly delivered on contract....Corn has been in good demand, and quoted 1c.@2c. ℘ bushel higher, but closing less firmly, in view of the bulk of the somewhat stronger range of ocean freights. The business was largely in steamer grades. Sales have been reported since our last, of 97,000 bushels at 81c.@86½c. for ordinary to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly at 85c.@86c. for good to prime, afloat; 86½c.@87c. for sailing vessel do., mostly at 87c. for good average, afloat; 87c.@89c. for new Yellow Western, the latter rate for very choice; 81c.@83½c. for unsound and heated, and 87¼c. for old Mixed Western, in store (1 boat-load)....For forward delivery prime sailing-vessel new Mixed Western, last half of August option, was in demand at 86c., and up to 90c., asked....Rye has been inactive and irregular, with State quoted nominally at $1 10 for old, and $1@$1 05 for new....Canada, in bond, 95c. as the best bid, and up to 99c. asked....Barley has been in good request for forward delivery, with new four-rowed State, September delivery, quoted at $1 20 ℘ bushel bid, and $1 22 asked, with sales reported of 20,000 bushels on private terms....Barley-malt has been quiet, with Canada West quoted in bond at $1 60@$1 75, cash and time, and up to $1 80 for extra choice; Western at $1 50@$1 62½; four to six-rowed State, $1 47½@$1 57½; two-rowed do. at $1 37½@$1 45, cash and time....Oats have been actively sought after, partly on speculative account, at an improvement of about 2c. a bushel, closing firmly. Sales have been reported of 127,000 bushels at 64c.@70c. for ordinary to prime Mixed Western, mainly at 64c. for Chicago, and 62c. and 63c. for Toledo, in store; 65c.@70c. for White Western; 67c.@70c. for White State, mainly at 67c.@68c. for car lots, and 62c. and 63c. for unsound White Canada, in store....More demand has been noted for Feed within the range of $20@$31, as extremes. The dealings have been mostly on the basis of $29@$30 for Rye Feed and Millstuff; $18 50@$25 for 60 lb., and $20@$22 for Bran, ℘ ton....Bale Hay has been in fair request, and quoted firm at former figures, for shipping and retailing qualities at 85c.@$1 15; Clover 55c.@60c.; Salt Hay at 55c.@65c....Rye Straw has been quiet within the range of 55c.@65c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ℘ 100 lb....The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day embraces 268,559 bushels Wheat, 927,434 bushels Corn, 28,191 bushels Rye, 1,163 bushels Barley, 299,522 bushels Malt, 12,744 bushels Peas, and 693,033 bushels Oats, showing a decrease in the stock of Wheat, Corn, Rye, and Oats in store since Monday of last week. The aggregate of Grain in store is 2,230,646 bushels Aug. 2, 1875, 2,512,925 bushels Monday, July 26; 3,040,501 bushels Aug. 3, 1874, and 2,886,684 bushels Aug. 4, 1873.

Stock of Grain in store at this Port.

	1875. Aug. 2. Bushels.	1875. July 26. Bushels.	1874. Aug. 3. Bushels.	1874. Aug. 4. Bushels.
Wheat	268,559	413,445	1,991,648	243,699
Corn	927,434	1,016,355	874,419	1,334,901
Oats	693,033	732,491	26,384	887,188
Barley	1,163	1,163	[illegible]	8,592
Rye	28,191	29,861	28,400	196,181
Peas	12,744	12,747	12,623	17,199
Malt	299,522	306,864	107,027	228,927
G'd total	2,230,646	2,512,925	3,040,501	2,886,684

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—There has been some inquiry for Domestic Cloth at firm prices; market otherwise quiet and nominal....Calcutta Bagging quoted at 9¾c.@10c.; Calcutta Bags, 12c.; heavy do., 13c.; Domestic Cloth, 13¼c.@13½c....Stock of Gunny Bags here, 1,100 bales; at Boston, 1,031 bales, or a total of 2,131 bales, against 5,468 bales same time last year.

HEMP—Has been quiet, but steady, with sales reported of 300 bales Manila on private terms, and 400 bales Jute Butts at Boston at [illegible]c., currency, ℘ lb....Stock here, as made up by Messrs. H. H. Crocker & Co., includes 81,700 bales Manila Hemp, 12,100 bales Jute, and 3,300 bales Jute Butts; and at Boston, 7,600 bales Manila Hemp, 2,000 bales Jute, 1,600 bales Jute Butts, and 1,000 bales Jute Rejections. Stock of Sisal Hemp here, 692 bales....We quote: Manila Hemp at 7¾c.@8¼c.; Sisal at 5¼c.@6⅛c., gold, ℘ lb.; clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, ℘ ton; Dressed American, $225@$275, currency; Italian, $265@$275, gold ℘ ton; Jute, 3¼c.@5¼c.; Jute Butts, 2 15-16c.@3c., currency....prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—Dull at former figures; sales 600 Dry Texas, on private terms.

MOLASSES—Has been quoted generally firm as to values, but without further important movement....Stock in first hands here this morning, 2,236 hhds. foreign, (including 1,387 hhds. Porto Rico, 5,434 hhds. English Island, 1,095 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 320 hhds. Clayed Cuba, against 4,746 hhds. foreign, (including 4,029 hhds. Porto Rico, 166 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, and 166 hhds. English Island,) Aug. 1, 1874. Stock of New-Orleans estimated at 750 bbls....We quote: Porto Rico at 40c.@55c.; Barbados, 41c.@43c.; Demerara, 36c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 38c.@45c.; do., refining grades, 37c.@38c. for 50 test; Cuba Centrifugal, 25c.@28c.; St. Croix, 38c.@43c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@72c. for prime to choice, aNd up to 74c. for fancy....Syrups continue in moderate demand, with Sugar Syrup quoted within the range of 38c.@60c., and Molasses do. 30c.@38c. for ordinary to prime ℘ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been held firmly at 25c. for hhds., and 28c. for bbls., but not active.

NAILS—Have been rather more inquired for, on the basis of $3 20@$3 30 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted steady, on a moderately active demand, within the range of from $1 65@$1 75 for Strained to good Strained, $1 80@$2 10 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $4 50@$5 25 for Pale, $6 25@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass, ℘ 280 lb. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,000 bbls. Strained at $1 70, and 700 bbls. do., to arrive, at $1 72½ ℘ 280 lb....Tar has been in moderate request at from $2 37½@$2 60 ℘ bbl.; sales, 35 bbls. Wilmington at $2 60 ℘ bbl....City Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ℘ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in light demand at unchanged rates, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, at 31½c. ℘ gallon; sales, 30 bbls. from dock at 31½c. ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet and quoted easier, on the basis of 5⅛c., in bulk, for early delivery, and at 9c.@9⅛c., in shipping order....Refined has been dull and weak, with early delivery quoted down to 11c., and forward delivery at 11c.@11⅛c....Refined, in cases, 16c.@17½c....Naphtha, 9½c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted 11c. At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 10¾c.@11c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, and quoted stronger in price for early delivery. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 500 bbls. Western Mess at $21 10@$21 15; small lots of Prime Mess at $19@$19 25; 300 bbls. do., very light, at $18; and small lots of Extra Prime at $16 for inspected. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls. Western Mess, August option, at $21@$21 05; and 2,750 bbls., September, at $21 00@$21 15, closing at $21 15....The stock of Pork in the packing-yards to-day was 44,429 bbls., (all new,) against 49,253 bbls. July 1, 1875, and 57,258 bbls. Aug. 1, 1874. The receipts of Pork in July were 8,938 bbls. The stock here to-day included 29,026 bbls. new Mess, 5,979 bbls. Prime Mess, 5,544 bbls. Prime, and 2,787 bbls. of uninspected new Pork....Dressed Hogs have been in less demand, with City at 10⅛c.@10⅝c. for heavy to light....City Cut meats have been in moderate demand at about steady rates. Sales, 25 bxs. Cleared Bellies at 13¼c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within the previous range. Western products very dull and somewhat nominal. Sales 25 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 8¾c....We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 10¾c.; Smoked Shoulders at 11½c.@11¾c.; Pickled Hams at 13⅝c.@13¾c.; Smoked Hams at 15c.@15¼c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12c.@12½c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in tcs., quoted at 8¾c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 11½c.@12½c., the latter for light; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, in bxs., 11c.@11½c., and Boston Backs, in bxs., nominal....Bacon has been very lightly dealt in, with City Long Clear quoted at 12¾c.; Western Short Clear at 12⅝c.@12¾c.; do. Long Clear, 12¼c. Sales have been reported of only small lots City Long Clear at quoted rates....Lard has been rather quiet for early delivery at about former quotations. Sales have been reported of small lots Western Steam at 13¼c.@13⅜c.; 90 tcs. new do. at 13⅜c.; 40 tcs. City do. at 13c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 12¾c.; small lots of Refined, for the Continent at 13¾c.@13⅞c., and 250 tcs. do., for the West Indies, at 13⅝c., quoted at 13½c.@13⅝c. ℘ lb. And, for forward delivery, sales have been made of 500 tcs. Western Steam, August option, at 13 9-16c.; 1,750 tcs. do., September, at 13¾c.@13 13-16c., closing at 13 13-16c., with October quoted at 13 13-16c., and seller the remainder of the year at 12⅝c.@12¾c. ℘ lb....Beef has been in moderate request, in a jobbing way, on the basis of previous quotations. We quote at from $8@$9 50 for Plain Mess, $10@$10 75 for Extra do., and $16 for Packet, ℘ bbl.; sales, 90 bbls....Tierce Beef quoted at $15 for Prime Mess, $16@$17 for India Mess, $28 for City Extra do. ℘ tierce....Beef Hams have been in light demand since our last, at from $20@$23 for good to extra choice....Stock of Beef in the packing yards to-day, 3,076 tcs. and bbls., (including 5 tcs. and bbls. old, and 3,071 tcs. and bbls. new,) against 4,754 tcs. and bbls. July 1, 1875, and 4,081 tcs. and bbls. Aug. 1, 1874. The receipts of Beef in July were 312 pks....Butter has been held generally with firmness, on moderate offering of the more desirable grades, but the demand has been less urgent, especially from local trade sources. We quote Butter thus: State, in tubs, at 20c.@33c. for ordinary to very choice, chiefly at 23c.@30c. for fair to prime, and 30c.@32c. for choice; State, in pails, 20c.@33c. for ordinary to fancy, mostly at 25c.@30c. for about good to prime, and 32c.@35c. for choice fancy; State, in firkins, at 22c.@32c. for about fair to very choice; Western at 14c.@29c. for poor ordinary to fancy, mostly at 16c.@25c. for about fair to choice....Cheese has been in moderate request for export and home use at about previous prices. We quote Cheese at 5½c.@12¼c. for ordinary to strictly fancy State Factory, mainly at 10c.@11½c. for about good to fine, and 11¾c.@12¼c. for choice to fancy, and 5c.@11½c. for State dairies, and new Ohio factory at 3c.@11½c. for very poor to fancy....Eggs have been rather more sought after, within the range of 17c.@22c. for fair to extra choice, chiefly at 18½c.@20c. for good to choice marks, ℘ dozen.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive at 5¼c.@5⅝c., gold ℘ lb. Stock here, 13,000 bags; and at Boston, 3,500 bags. Sales here, at Boston, and to arrive in July, 3,000 bags.

SEEDS—A very moderate inquiry has been noted for Calcutta Linseed, since our last, at $1 85@$1 90, gold....Grass-seeds have been inactive, as a rule, at irregular prices....Clover quoted at 11¼c.@11½c. ℘ lb....Timothy at $2 65@$2 75 ℘ bushel....Rough Flax, $1 65@$1 67½ ℘ bushel....Russian Hemp, $1 85@$1 90, here, ℘ bushel....Canary-seed in more request at $6 75@$7 50....Rape-seed, $3 25@$3 50....At Boston, 6,000 bags Calcutta Linseed reported sold at $1 75@$1 80 gold....The stock of Calcutta Linseed here is 128,000 bags, and at Boston, 14,167 bags.

SUGARS—Raw have been held firmly, but have been very quiet. The confident views of holders and the stormy weather have been against free purchases. Sales to-day were unimportant. On Saturday evening, 1,000 hhds. Refining Cuba were reported sold on the basis of 8 3-16c. for good fair....We quote fair Refining Cuba at 8 1-16c.; good do., at 8 5-16c.@8⅜c.; prime do., 8 7-16c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9¼c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8c.; Melado, 4½c.@6½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been moderately sought after, with Crushed quoted at 11⅛c.; Powdered at 11¼c.; Granulated at 11c.; A's at 10⅛c.@10⅝c., and Yellow at 9c.@10c. ℘ lb.

Stock of Raw Sugar in New-York Aug. 1.

	1874.	1875.
Cuba, hhds	141,338	139,829
Porto Rico, hhds	708	4,501
Martinique, hhds	610	6,746
English Islands, hhds	716	3,634
St. Croix, hhds	....	89
Grand total, hhds	143,372	154,799
Melado, hhds	1,602	14,533
Havana, bxs	96,105	44,508
Brazil, bags	57,580	56,572
Manila, bags	151,474	88,427
San Domingo, bags	310	....
Cuba, bags	....	20,364
Java, bags	....	5,337
Mexican, bags	....	6,013
Martinique, bags	....	104
English Islands, bags	....	67
Porto Rico, bags	....	64

TALLOW—Has been in fair demand and quoted steady. Good to strictly prime quoted at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; sales, 97,000 lb....Stearine has been in light request at 17c. for choice City, in hhds.; 16¼c. for choice Western, in tcs.

TEAS—Have been very quiet, since our last, at unchanged quotations. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, in lines, at 28c.@$1 20; Imperial, common to finest, 28c.@72c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 26c.@85c.; Young Hyson, superior to choicest, 28c.@$1 10; Hyson Skin and Twankay, common to fine, 24c.@29c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 25c.@97c.; Congou and Souchong, common to finest, 27c.@85c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 37c.@77c. ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in very moderate request at about former figures. Messrs. J. S. Gans & Son make the receipts of Domestic Leaf here 3,057 hhds. in July; deliveries from the inspection warehouses here 3,532 hhds.; stock in the inspection warehouses here to-day 39,877 hhds., against 31,252 hhds. same time last year. Of the 2,500 hhds. Kentucky Leaf sold in July, 2,100 hhds. were for export. The receipts of Spanish Tobacco at this port in July were 7,100 bales; deliveries, (including sales and reshipments,) 6,728 bales; stock, 8,891 bales, (of which 8,581 bales were Havana and 310 bales Yara, against 25,133 bales same time last year....The exports of Tobacco from this port in July, as made up by Messrs. M. Rader & Son, were 7,417 hhds., 4,632 cases, 3,557 bales, and 141 other pks. And of manufactured, 504,027 lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been inactive since our last, on the basis of $1 45@$1 50, gold, for Arctic, ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Dull, at $1 20½ ℘ gallon; sales, 50 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Grain room on berth was offered with reserve at firmer rates, which, with the limited supply of Grain available for prompt delivery, tended to check negotiations, though a fair demand was noted for accommodation. The offerings of Provisions were fair, and at steady figures, mostly for British ports. Flour room was in less request, yet quoted firm. Some inquiry was noted for room for Hops and Tobacco for British ports, and for Cotton, Tobacco, and Leather for the Continent, at about late quotations. Vessels suited to the Grain and Petroleum trade were rather more sought after, and quoted steady. Offers of steamships, to arrive, were increasing in number, and quoted nominally on the basis of 8s.@8s. 6d. for Grain, ℘ quarter, for Cork and orders; but shippers did not seem in favor of chartering steam tonnage for the Grain trade at these figures, which were considered too high. Tonnage for Lumber and Deals was in moderate demand, and for other purposes in very slack request....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 8¼d. ℘ standard bushel; 400 bxs. Bacon at 40s.; 15,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ℘ ton; 250 pks. Tobacco on private terms. And by steam from New-Orleans, (reported thence,) 1,500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ℘ bbl., and 25,000 bushels Wheat at 7½d. ℘ bushel, with higher rates subsequently claimed....For London, by sail, 2,500 Staves on private terms; and, by steam, 10,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s.; 600 bxs. Bacon at 40s.; 200 tcs. Lard at 45s. ℘ ton; 100 tcs. Beef at 8s. ℘ tierce; 250 bbls. Sugar on private terms, quoted at 40s. as the asking rate ℘ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 3,600 bxs. Cheese and 650 bxs. Bacon on private terms, quoted at about steady rates; and 7,500 Staves, also on private terms....For Bristol, by steam, 500 pks. Lard at 60s.; 100 bxs. Bacon at 50s.; and 100 hhds. Tallow at 45s. ℘ ton....For Morgan Pill, an American brig, 393 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. 9d. ℘ bbl....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 418 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 8s., and £10 gratuity; another, 390 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters do., same terms; a British brig, 323 tons, hence, with about 1,900 bbls. Residuum, reported at 5s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; and a Norwegian brig, 175 tons, with equal to about 1,200 quarters Grain, from Boston, reported on private terms, quoted nominally at 8s. ℘ quarter....For Havre, by sail, sundry lots of Cotton at ¾c. ℘ lb., and of Provisions at ⅜c. ℘ lb....For Antwerp, by steam, 75 bxs. Bacon at 42s. 6d.; 360 bags Coffee @ 40s. ℘ ton; 75 hhds. Tobacco at 40s., and 180 bundles Hides at 37s. 6d....For Bremen, by steam, 1,000 pks. Tobacco, 500 bales Cotton, and 600 bbls. Resin, reported on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 750 sides Leather at 3.50 reich-marks, and 56 pkgs. Honey at 15 do....For Rotterdam, by steam, 40 cases hardware at 40s....For Corunna, an American brig, 263 tons, hence, with about 550 bbls. and 4,600 cases Refined Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl., and 27½c. ℘ case....For Gibraltar and orders, an American brig, 297 tons, with equal to about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, in bbls. and cases, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 9d. ℘ bbl., and 33½c. ℘ case, to the Adriatic....For Trieste, an American bark, 473 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d. ℘ bbl....For Alicante and Valencia, an American schooner, 332 tons, with equal to about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d. ℘ bbl.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 2, 1875.

On this forenoon trade in horned Cattle was slow, with a fractional increase ℘ lb. on the closing reports of last week. The quality of the herds to hand was from common to good, with a few top Steers of choice quality; generally the herds were rather below the demand for good Beeves. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 10c.@13½c. ℘ lb., weights 5½ to 9 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 8¼c.@13½c. ℘ lb., weights 4½ to 8½ cwt. From 54 to 58 lb. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows sold at $49@$70 ℘ head, Calves included; trade small and slow. Calves dull at $9@$10 25 ℘ head. Veals not quoted. Trade in Sheep fair at 4¼c.@6½c. ℘ lb. Lambs being generally of inferior quality, trade in them was slow at 6c.@8c. ℘ lb. There were no live Hogs on sale. City-dressed opened on Saturday's closing quotations, being 10c.@10½c. ℘ lb. extreme range, with Hogs, 160 lb. ℘ head, at 10⅝c. ℘ lb., same being the largest sales.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 90 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c.@11½c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt., strong; 72 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ℘ lb., with a fraction off ℘ head, weight 6½ cwt.; 33 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ℘ lb., with $1 on ℘ head, weight 7 cwt., strong; 82 choice Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., scant, with $1 on ℘ head; 81 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12½c.@12¾c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., scant, 45 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c.@13¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 20 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt., strong. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 70 choice Illinois Steers at 13c.@13½c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt. T. Gilles sold for H. Benedict 48 choice Illinois Steers at 13½c. ℘ lb., weight 9 cwt.; for self 63 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c.@13¼c. ℘ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Gray & Roberts 109 good Ohio Steers at 12¼c. ℘ lb., with $50 on the herd, weight 7 cwt. strong; for Bedford & Kennedy 110 Kentucky Steers at 12½c.@13½c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Goff Brothers 148 Kentucky Steers, from good to choice, from 12½c.@13½c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 77 choice Kentucky Steers at 12¾c.@13c. ℘ lb., with a few head at 13¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. H. Rosenthal sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 232 common Colorado Steers at 10c.@10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 36 corn-fed Texan Steers at 10½c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 24 corn fed Cherokee Steers at 10½c. ℘ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 36 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 33 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 35 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℘ lb., weight 6 cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 1 Sheep, weight 140 lb., at 5c. ℘ lb.; 9 Sheep, weight 810 lb., at 6c. ℘ lb.; 1 Sheep, weight 130 lb., at 4c. ℘ lb.; 150 Lambs, weight 9,610 lb., at 8c. ℘ lb.; 43 Lambs, weight 2,850 lb., at 7c. ℘ lb. S. McGraw sold 107 State Sheep, weight 8,370 lb., at 5c. ℘ lb.; 116 State Lambs, weight 6,000 lb., at 6c. ℘ lb. E. Van Wert sold 17 State Sheep, weight 1,570 lb., at 5¾c. ℘ lb.; 28 State Lambs, weight 1,820 lb., at 7¼c. ℘ lb.; 65 State Lambs, weight 3,850 lb., at 7½c. ℘ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 256 Ohio Sheep, weight 20,280 lb., at 5¾c. ℘ lb.; 121 Ohio Sheep, weight 10,880 lb., at 6c. ℘ lb.; 13 Canada Sheep, weight 1,640 lb., at 6½c. ℘ lb.; 63 Canada Lambs, weight 4,470 lb., at 6c. ℘ lb.; 108 Canada Lambs, weight 6,810 lb., at 6¾c. ℘ lb.; 129 Canada Lambs, weight 8,460 lb., at 7¼c. ℘ lb.; 161 Canada Lambs, weight 10,980 lb., at 7c. ℘ lb.; 57 State Lambs, weight 3,590 lb., at 7¼c. ℘ lb.; 279 State Lambs, weight 18,620 lb., at 7½c. ℘ lb.; 21 buttermilk-fed Calves at $9 ℘ head; 28 buttermilk-fed Calves at $10 ℘ head; 31 buttermilk-fed Calves at $10 25 ℘ head; 3 Cows, with their Calves, at $49 ℘ head; 3 Cows, with their Calves, for $210; also sold for week ending July 31, 1875, 6,527 Sheep and Lambs, average ℘ head $5 83; 975 Calves and Veals, average ℘ head $9 35.

At Harsimus Cove.—Coney & McPherson sold for Dunaway & Co. 238 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@13c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for A. Campbell 62 Ohio Steers, from good to choice, from 12½c.@13¼c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for S. Bowen 62 choice Kentucky Steers at 12¼c. ℘ lb., weights 8 to 8½ cwt.; for A. J. Dalsman & Co. 135 Kentucky Steers, from fair to choice, from 11c.@13c. ℘ lb., weights 7¼ to 8 cwt.; for Saddler, Havens & Co. 15 Ohio Steers, from good to choice, from 11c.@13c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for Frazier & Co. 49 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for Phelps & Co. 36 fair Kentucky Steers at 11½c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for Joints & Co. 57 corn-fed Cherokee Steers at 10c. ℘ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; for Saunders & Co. 33 Kentucky Oxen at 10c.@11¼c. ℘ lb., weights 6¾ to 7 cwt. C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Furst 65 Kentucky Steers, from good to choice, from 12½c.@13¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 20 good Kentucky Steers at 12c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 37 Texan Steers, fed east of the Mississippi, at 9c. ℘ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; for Kahn & Brown 52 corn-fed Texan and grass-fed Missouri Steers at 10c.@11c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 57 fair Missouri Steers at 11c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 77 choice Ohio Steers at 12½c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt. The herds shipped by Morris, Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: M. Lauterbach sold 165 Texan and Illinois Steers, in a mixed herd, at 9¾c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weights 5 to 7 cwt. D. Waixel sold 16 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ℘ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 47 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 79 good Illinois Steers at 12½c.@12¾c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 39 Texan Steers, grazed east of the Mississippi, at 9½c. ℘ lb., weight 5 cwt.; Toffey & Sons sold 50 poor Colorado Steers at 9½c. ℘ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 101 Texan Steers, grazed east of the Mississippi, at 9½c. ℘ lb., weight 4¾ cwt. F. Samuels sold 49 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c.@11c. ℘ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 116 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11¾c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Kahn & Brown 77 Texan Steers, partly corn-fed, at 9c.@10c. ℘ lb., weights 4¾ to 5½ cwt.; 600 Ohio Steers, from good to choice, from 12½c.@13c. ℘ lb., weights 7 to 8 cwt.; for Saddler, Havens & Co. 15 choice Ohio Steers at 13c.@13½c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for Haas & Bros. 132 Texan Steers, fed east of the Mississippi, at 8¾c.@9c. ℘ lb., weight 4½ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 124 Kentucky Sheep, weight 68 lb. ℘ head, at 4¼c. ℘ lb.; 314 Ohio Sheep, weight 77 lb. ℘ head, at 5c. ℘ lb.; 227 Ohio Sheep, weight 73 lb. ℘ head, at 5½c. ℘ lb.; 230 Ohio Sheep, weight 81 lb. ℘ head, at 6c. ℘ lb.; 219 Ohio Sheep, weight 93 lb. ℘ head, at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; 104 Kentucky Lambs, weight 54 lb. ℘ head, at 6c. ℘ lb. Kase & Pidcock sold 51 Ohio Sheep, weight 77 lb. ℘ head, at 5c. ℘ lb.; 150 Ohio Sheep, weight 82 lb. ℘ head, at 5⅛c. ℘ lb.; 177 Ohio Sheep, weight 92 lb. ℘ head, at 6c. ℘ lb.; 167 Kentucky Sheep, weight 104 lb. ℘ head, at 5¾c. ℘ lb.; 200 Kentucky Lambs, weight 64 lb. ℘ head, at 7⅜c. ℘ lb.; 75 Kentucky Lambs, weight 55 lb. ℘ head, at 7½c. ℘ lb.; 227 Kentucky Lambs, weight 66 lb. ℘ head, at 7¾c. ℘ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for the week ending Aug. 2, 1875: 3,059 head of horned Cattle, 24 Cows, 523 Veals and Calves, 77 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for the week ending July 31, 1875: 8,264 Sheep and Lambs, 146 Cows, 1,101 Veals and Calves, 3 Beeves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,258 Sheep and Lambs, 2 Cows, 205 Veals and Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending July 31, 1875: 13,387 Hogs, 1,569 Sheep, 159 Veals and Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,622 Hogs, 700 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending July 31, 1875: 5,447 head of horned Cattle, 6,781 Hogs, 17,949 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,781 head of horned Cattle, 3,767 Hogs, 6,993 Sheep and Lambs.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 2.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 2,555 head; market active at full prices for good grades, others dull and weak; shipping, $4 75@$6 25; Texans, $3@$4; Native Butchers, $3 50@$4 25; shipments, 1,630 head. Hogs—Receipts not given; market active, steady, and firm, closing with pens empty; sales range $7@$8 for inferior to extra; Bacon grades, $7 70@$7 85; heavy, $7 40@$7 70; shipments, 5,500 head. Sheep—Receipts, 200 head; in fair demand; sales common to choice $3 50@$4 75.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 2.—Beef Cattle were in fair demand this week, and prices were firmer; 2,700 head arrived and sold at 7½c.@8c.; Pennsylvania and Western Steers, 6¼c.@7c. for fair to good, and 5c.@6c. ℘ lb., gross, for common as to quality. Sheep were in fair demand; 9,000 head sold at 5½c.@6c. ℘ lb., gross, as to condition. Hogs were firmer; 4,000 head sold at $11 50@$12 ℘ 100 lb., net.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 2.—Flour, quiet but firm. Wheat, demand chiefly speculative and prices higher; market active and irregular: No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 25¾@$1 26; No. 2, do., $1 23½ spot or seller August; $1 23, seller September; No. 3 do., $1 16½; rejected, $1 03@$1 04. Corn, demand fair, and prices have advanced; No. 2 Mixed, 71¾c. bid, spot or seller August; 73⅝c.@73½c. seller September; rejected, 68½c. Oats very firm, and holders are asking higher rates; No. 2, 52c. spot 44½c. seller August; 40¼c. seller September; rejected, 49c. Barley, demand good at full prices; No. 2 Spring, $1 08½, seller September; $1 08 seller October. Rye quiet but steady; No. 2, 80c., spot. Pork—Demand active and prices have advanced; $20 85, spot; $21@$21 05, seller September; $21 12½@$21 15, seller October. Lard quiet but firm at $13 50@$13 55, seller September. Bulk Meats quiet but steady; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Short Rib, 11¾c.; Short Clear Rib, 12c. for loose, spot. Whisky—Demand fair and prices have advanced. Sales at $1 17½. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 83,000 bushels; Corn, 163,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 725 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 121,000 bushels; Corn, 215,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 382 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat excited and higher; offered at $1 25¼, August; $1 24⅞, September. Corn higher, at 72⅝c., August; 74⅛c., September. Oats ⅛c. higher. Pork unchanged. Lard 5c. higher.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 2.—Flour active and strong; Howard Street and Western Supers, $4 25@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$5 75; do Family, $6@$7 25; City Mills Supers, $4 50@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$5 75; do. Rio brands, $7 25; do. Family, $8 50. Wheat active and strong; 3c.@5c. higher for Southern; No. 2 Western Amber, $1 42; Mixed do., $1 40; No. 2 Western Red, $1 42; Pennsylvania Red, $1 35@$1 38; Maryland Red, $1 20@$1 45; do. Amber, $1 48@$1 50; do. White, $1 25@$1 46. Corn—Western active and 1c. higher; Southern quiet; Southern White, 90c.@91c.; do. Yellow, 88c.; Western Mixed, 86c., spot; 86½c., last half of August; 87¼c.@87½c., September. Oats firmer; Southern, 58c.@64c.; Western White, 63c.@65c.; do. Mixed, 62c.@63c. Rye dull at 90c.@95c. Hay steady and in fair demand; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $23@$28. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork, $21 75@$22. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c., loose; 9¼c.@12⅝c., packed. Bacon—Shoulders, 10c.@10⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.@13⅝c. Hams, 14½c.@14¾c. Lard steady; Refined, 14½c. Butter strong; Western Extra, 25c.; do. Firsts, 23c.@24c. Petroleum unsettled; Crude, 5c.; Refined, 11¼c. Coffee quiet and steady; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes, 17½c.@20c.; jobbing, 18c.@20½c. Whisky firm at $1 22@$1 22½.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 2.—Seeds—All kinds quiet and steady. Flour, firm feeling and in fair demand; sales 600 bbls., including Extras at $4 50@$5; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family at $5 50@$6 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do. at $6@$6 50; high grades, $7@$7 50; Rye Flour, $5 50@$5 62½. Wheat fairly active and 3c. higher; Red, $1 40; Amber, $1 43; White, $1 55. Rye, $1@$1 05. Corn firm; Yellow, 87c.; Mixed, 86c.@86½c. Oats in steady demand; White, 65c.@67c.; Mixed, 62c. Whisky, $1 21 for Western in iron-bound bbls. Butter firm; New-York and Bradford County, Extras, 28c.@30c.; do. do., Firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western, Extras, 23c.@25c.; do., Firsts, 17c.@20c.; Rolls, Extras, 21c.@22c.; do., Firsts, 18c.@20c. Cheese steady; New-York, fancy, 11c.@12c.; New-York, prime, 9c.@10c.; Western, fine, 10c.@10½c. Eggs nominal; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 18c.@19c.; Western, do., 17c.@18c.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 2.—Flour—Demand limited; sales Western Superfine, $5@$5 25; Common Extra, $5 75@$6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $6 25@$7 25; White Wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6 50@$7 25; Illinois, $6 25@$8; St. Louis, $6 75@$8 50; Fancy Minnesota, $7 25@$9; Southern Flour dull at $5 75@$8 50 for common Extras and Choice Family. Corn quiet at 89½c.@93c. to Mixed and Yellow. Oats in moderate demand at 67c.@76c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 10. Shorts, Fine-Feed and Middlings, $25@$30. Receipts—Flour, 2,251 bbls.; Corn, 10,400 bushels; Wheat, 20,800 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels; Shorts, 3,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat inactive; lower for cash, higher for futures; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 52, bid, cash; sales at $1 49@$1 53, August; $1 48¼@$1 50, September, closing at inside price for September. Corn higher; No. 2 Mixed, 68¼c., bid, regular; 70c., bid, fresh, cash sales; August, 68⅝c. Oats higher; car-lots No. 2, 55c.@57c., cash; 45c.@48c., August; 45½c.@46c., September. Pork higher; small lots, $21 50. Lard dull and nominal; Summer, 12¾c. Bulk Meats higher; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon firmer; held higher; closing, Shoulders, 9¾c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.@13½c.; Clear Sides, 13c.; a few early sales made below these figures. Whisky quiet and unchanged at $1 18. Live Hogs—Demand active and prices strong; shippers', $7 40@$7 65; Bacon grades, $7 35@$7 70; butchers', $7 50@$7 85. Cattle quiet but steady; good to choice natives, $5 85@$6 50; medium to fair, $4 50@$5 60; choice Texas Steers, $4 25@$4 40; good, $3 90, medium to fair, $3 10@$3 75; common, $2 25@$3. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 275 head Hogs; 2,910 head Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 2.—In store—Wheat, 510,534 bushels; Corn, 951,529 bushels; Oats, 12,551 bushels; Barley Malt, 47,022 bushels. Receipts by Lake—Flour, 15,108 bbls.; Wheat, 182,000 bushels; Corn, 243,000 bushels. Receipts by Railroads—Flour, 4,400 bbls.; Wheat, 7,600 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 10,500 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 2,400 bushels. Shipments by Railroads—Flour, 4,400 bbls.; Wheat, 72,000 bushels; Corn, 156,900 bushels; Oats, 11,200 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 2,400 bushels; Malt, 700 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 362,000 bushels; Corn, 139,000 bushels; Barley Malt, 8,300 bushels. Canal Freights steady; Grain, 8½c. for Wheat, 7¾c. for Corn, 5c. for Oats, to New-York. Lumber, 25c. higher; Staves 12½c. higher. Flour quiet; sales of 480 bbls. at unchanged rates. Wheat quiet and firm; sales of 14,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 30; 7,800 bushels Sheboygan at $1 33. Corn quiet and firm; sales of 8,300 bushels Sample at 76c.; 13,000 bushels No. 2 at 76½c., and 40,000 bushels do., at 77c. Oats quiet; sales of 4,000 bushels White Ohio at 63c. Rye and Barley—None here. Seeds inactive. Pork quiet and steady at $22 for Heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14c.@14½c. Highwines nominally $1 19.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 2.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat quiet but firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 28; No. 2 do. $1 25¼; seller August, $1 25¼; seller September, $1 23¾. Corn steady with a fair demand; No. 2, 70c. Oats, demand fair and prices have advanced; No. 2, cash, 52c.; seller August, 40c.@41c. Barley steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 Spring, seller September, $1 05. Rye dull, nominal; No. 1 old, $1. Provisions quiet but firm; Mess Pork, $20 70. Lard—Prime Steam, 13¾c.@14c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3¼c.; to Oswego, 6c. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 146,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 106,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,500 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 50 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White do.; $8 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 37½; sales of 4,200 bushels on private terms. Corn unchanged. Corn-meal—Bolted, $34; Unbolted, $33. Millfeed steady; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $29. Canal freights—Wheat, 6c.; Corn and Rye, 5½c., to New-York; Lumber, $2@$2 10, to the Hudson. Lake receipt—2,219,000 feet of Lumber. Canal shipments—1,300,000 feet Lumber.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2.—Wheat active and 4c.@5c. higher; Extra, $1 47; New, $1 45; No. 2, $1 38½; No. 1 Amber, $1 40. Corn quiet but steady; No. 1 Mixed, 75c. Oats steady and firm; No. 1 Mixed, 58c. Receipts—Flour, 700 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 2.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 28½c. Resin dull at $1 40, for Strained. Tar steady at $2.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Aug. 2, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, Hugh N. Camp sold the two-story and basement frame house, with lot 22 by 90, on West Twenty-first street, north side, 87 feet west of Ninth avenue, for $5,733, to William W. Ferrier, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. Under a similar court order, A. McIntire, Esq., Referee, S. A. Steele disposed of one four-story brick house, (front,) one three-story brick house, (rear,) with lot 25 by 90.10, on Seventh street, south side, 293 feet west of Avenue A, for $15,800, to Joseph Mosbach, plaintiff in the legal action, and George H. Scott, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, disposed of the four four-story brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 19.6 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, south side, 182 feet west of Avenue A, for $8,960 each, to Thomas Mackeller, plaintiff; also a similar house, with lot 20.10 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, north side, 143 feet west of Avenue A; a similar house, with lot 20.10 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, north side, 205.6 feet west of Avenue A; a similar house, with lot 20.10 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, south side, 143 feet west of Avenue A, and a similar house, with lot 20.10 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, south side, 205.6 feet west of Avenue A, for $9,475 each, to Thomas Mackeller, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

The remaining legal auction noticed to take place to-day by Hugh N. Camp, of property on East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, east of Fourth avenue, was adjourned *sine die*.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

Tuesday, Aug. 3.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 93.6, on Seventh street, north side, 375 feet east of Second avenue. Also, a public auction sale of ten lots, each 20 by 100.5, on East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street, north side, 125 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two three-story brick houses, with lots each 25 by 98.9, Nos. 215 and 217 East Twenty-fifth street, north side, 185 feet east of Third avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 23 by 85.6 by 23 by 82.7, on West Thirtieth street, south side, 190 feet east of Seventh avenue, together with all the right, title, and interest of A. G. Newman and Jacob Capron in the lot, 15 by 22, adjoining the above in the rear.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, the buildings, with three lots, each 25 by 75, on East Thirty-fourth street, north side, 25 feet east of First avenue. Also, a similar sale, same Referee, of one plot 78 by 100.11 by 96.9 by 103.4, on West One Hundred and Ninth street, north-west corner of New avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.10, on West Forty-ninth street, south side, 200 feet west of Ninth avenue. Also, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 14.9 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, 100 feet east of Third avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, AUG. 2.

By Hugh N. Camp.	
1 two-story and basement frame house with lot, West 21st st., n. s., 87 ft. w. of 9th av., lot 22x90	$5,733
By S. A. Steele.	
1 four-story brick house (front;) 1 three-story brick house, (rear,) with lot, 7th st., s. s., 293 ft. w. of Avenue A, lot 25x90.10	$15,800
By George H. Scott.	
4 four-story brown-stone front houses with lot, East 112th st., s. s., 182 ft. w. of Avenue A, lots 19.6x100.11 each	$35,840
1 similar house with lot, East 112th st., n. s., 143 ft. w. of Avenue A, lot 20.10x100.11; a similar house with lot, East 112th st., n. s., 205.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, lot 20.10x100.11; a similar house with lot, East 113th st., s. s., 143 ft. w. of Avenue A, lot 20.10x100.11, and a similar house with lot, East 113th st., s. s., 205.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, lot 20.10x100.11	37,900

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, July 31.

Clinton st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Hester st., 25x100; Jonas Grunewald, to Sylvester Willets	$30,000
Lewis st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Delancey st., 25x75; John D. Heissenouttel to Katharina, wife of George H. Zeiss	23,000
Moore st., w. s., lot No. 26, between Front and South sts., 25x35.3; Executors of Nelson C. Rexford to Rufus Story	6,000
Mulberry st., e. s., No. 110, 25x100; Michael Kunzeumann to Selim Marks	40,000
Springfield st., s. s., 475 ft. e. of Courtland av., 25x100, Morrisania; George Pabst to Margaret Gunther	3,500
Washington st., w. s., No. 726, 25x80; G. L., A. C., Jr., C. F., A. A., and W. F. Kingsland to Sarah M., wife of A. Mitchell	5,000
Same property; Trustees of H. P. Kingsland and Augusta, wife of H. L. Jones, and Mary H., wife of W. W. Tompkins, to same	3,000
Waverly st., lot No. 83 on map of village of Melrose, 50x100; William C. Conner, Sheriff, to C. C. Bigelow	192
4th st., n. s., 100.6 ft. w. of 2d av., 24.6x96.2; J. C. Chamberlain and A. S. Roe to children of William F. Aims, deceased	nom.
8th st., n. s., 263 ft. w. of Avenue C, runs n. 87.1 ft., thence e. 5.4 ft., thence n. 5 ft., thence w. 85 ft., thence s. 24.1 ft., thence e. 29.9 ft., thence s. 69.10 ft., to 8th st., thence e. 49.6 ft.; Mary J. Magues and Joseph N. Howe, guardian, to Ellen Fagan	nom.
11th st., n. s., (Nos. 331 and 333 East,) 40x25.2x40x25.2x38x6x39.6x25x48.8x33.11x69.10x34.6 to n. s. 11th st., thence 71.3 ft.; Selim Marks to Michael Kunzenmann	49,000
19th st., n. s., 149.6 ft. w. of 2d av., 16x92; Fulton st., (No. 52,) 24x20x14.8x20, 1-5 part; W. H. De Wolf to Julia, wife of James Everdell	nom.
Same property, James Everdell to William H. De Wolf	nom.
23d st., s. s., 294 ft. e. of 1st av., 40x98.9; John Murphy to Henry Maurer	20,000
27th st., lot No. 284, Clark estate, William H. Sweeney to T. M. Sweeney; 1-5 part	3,000
34th st., n. s., 343 ft. w. of 9th av., 15x98.9; William Salmon to Ann, wife of P. L. Ryan	12,300
41st st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th av., 100x98.9; M. T. Brennan (Sheriff) to Elias J. Levy	979
45th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison av., 20x100.5; Fanny, wife W. H. DeForest, to T. and M. J. O'Reilly	35,000
48th st., s. s., 312.6 ft. e. of 8th av., 18.6x100.5; 3d av., s. e. corner 79th st., 41.4x85; F. L. Wandell to Rosannah Smith	nom.
56th st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x100.5; Bernard Reilly to John Reilly	8,500
62d st., n. s., 252 ft. e. of 9th av., 17x100.5; C. W. West, Referee, to Germania Life Insurance Company	5,100
72d st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x102.2; 73d st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x102.2; F. Worcester to Martha T., wife of Edwin H. Abbot	30,000
Same property; S. E. Church to Francis Worcester	30,000
87th st., s. s., 170 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x100.8; B. Havenah to B. Donovan	14,600
112th st., s. s., 102.6 ft. e. of 4th av., 17.1x100.11; W. S. Kelley, Referee, to D. R. Kendall	8,000
119th st., n. s., 398 ft. e. of Av. A, 25x100.10; Charles H. Randall to Catharine W. Hochstaetter	11,000
157th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x100; Resolved Gardner to John Neilson Bull, ½ part	2,025
Madison av., s. w. corner 45th st., 75.5x95; Cornelius, Thomas J., and Michael J. O. Reilly to William H. DeForest	75,000
3d av., e. s., 24.8 ft. n. of 3d st., 24.8x85; 3d st., 111 ft. e. of Avenue D, 41x105.10; Owen Flaherty to Felix Boylan	40,000
3d av., e. s., 106.2 ft. s. of 108th st., 17.8x100; N. D. Morgan to H. C. Morgan	15,000
4th av., e. s., 78.5 ft. s. of 54th st., 22x90; John Ash to George G. Gregory	24,000
LEASES RECORDED.	
Broadway, Nos. 234 and 235, first floor and basement, five years, per year	15,000
Carlisle st., No. 4; two years and nine months, per year	1,000
42d st., No. 348 West; five years, per year	1,200
49th st., Nos. 105 and 107; four years, per year	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & CHAS. S. BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Broadway, corner Wall st.
NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

LARGE, COMPLETE BRICK MANSION, with elegant stable; view from grounds of Park, City, sound, and river never can be obstructed; new, first-class; Thomas, architect; Conover, mason; Dobbs, carpenter; all by day's work; wide halls; wide and easy stair-cases; large rooms, all connecting on first floor; brick partitions; said to be the most comfortable and convenient house in the City; will sell low; suited to invalids or elderly people; will take a smaller house. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 3,910.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR MADISON av., at a bargain and less than cost, one of the most elegant first-class houses on the Hill. It is 25x65x100, contains every modern improvement, finished in walnut, and frescoed in elaborate style, location unsurpassed, house cost over $75,000. For permit and further particulars apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall st.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF the City. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTORIES, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARMS FOR SALE.—SEVENTY-SIX ACRES, with new house, eleven rooms, $3,000, $500 down; twenty acres farm, $800, $400 down, near Ronkonkoma Lake, two hours' ride. A. LAMBERT, Ronkonkoma, Long Island.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

WE HAVE APPLICATIONS FOR FURNISHED and unfurnished houses to rent and for sale in good locations; owners of such desiring to rent or sell will please send us full particulars. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED FIRST-class houses at reduced rentals. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—THE STORE, BACK ROOM, AND FRONT basement room at No. 127 Waverley place; rent $500 per annum; keys at Myar Mann's, fashionable tailor, next door. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED IN ELIZABETH, N. J., NEAR the depot, say about ten minutes' walk, a house in a respectable neighborhood. Address, with full particulars, K. L., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGIL, ENCARNACION AVILA DE, ET AL.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—Robustiano Herques, Rogelio Herques, and Percy R. King, carrying on business under the firm name of Herques & Company, plaintiffs, against Encarnacion Avila de Regil and Angel de Regil, trading under the firm name of E. Avila de Regil y Hijo, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com not served.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fourteen thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars and sixty-one cents, in gold coin of the United States, with interest thereon from 11th February, 1875, together with interest on twenty-four thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars and sixty-one cents in gold, from the 2d day of December, 1874, to the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, July 8, 1875.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 49 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—July 10, 1875.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
jy13-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—JAMES W. BELL, plaintiff, against E. M. McCOOK, defendant. Summons—for a money demand on contract (com. not served)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 College place, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and ten dollars, with interest from the seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, besides the cost of this action.—Dated, New-York, January, 1875.
STEPHEN B. BRAGUE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 11 College place, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, on the twelfth day of July, 1875.
STEPHEN B. BRAGUE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy13-1aw6w Tu*

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st. corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
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T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFUMERY.
J. & E. ATKINSON'S
ESS. WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET—and
STEPHANOTIS EAU DE COLOGNE—LAVENDER WATER.
PRIZE MEDAL—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA.
Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the States.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
No. 24 Old Bond st., London.
Sole agents in New-York—ARNOLD & McNARY.
"The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK."

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—ONE 18x36 second-hand Green's patent automatic cut off engine; also, one 18x36 slide valve; both in perfect order. Apply to TODD & RAFFERTY MACHINE COMPANY, No. 10 Barclay st. and Paterson, N. J.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM, $1 20 PER GALLON.
Church festivals and fairs, 20c. per quart.
Discount on large orders.
Nos. 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE AN ERRAND boy who writes a good hand. Address C. L., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—OPERATORS, BASTERS, AND FINISHERS on fine cloth coats; Singer machine. Call for one week at No. 526 West 47th st., first floor.

WANTED—TWO TAILORESSES TO WORK ON custom and shop-work. 77 Carmine st., Room 11.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female,) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, NO. 543 6TH av., between 32d and 33d sts., will be found a number of excellent colored servants, male and female, for any capacity, Northern or Southern.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is very clean and orderly, and a good waitress: understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, NURSE, AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a French young woman; can use any machine, and is willing to be generally useful; is careful with children; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and seamstress; prefers going to the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 305 East 11th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; has a daughter fifteen years of age that she wishes with her; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; IS AN excellent cook and laundress, and a good bread, biscuit, and pastry baker; understands all kinds of soups, meats, jellies, and preserves; boning and larding; has best of City reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 232 West 30th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH young woman who is a good washer, ironer, and cook, and can do house-work well; City or country; at very moderate wages; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WHO IS A first-class cook in every branch; cooks meats, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; City or country; will work for moderate wages. At Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands meats, game, soups, deserts of all kinds, ice cream, jellies, &c.; is neat and tidy; has several years' City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK, HOUSEWORK, &c.—BY A GOOD colored young woman; she is a good washer and ironer and cook; will go to the country or City; has good references, and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH THE best of City references; she understands boning, larding and all kinds of French and English cookery. Can be seen for three days at the French office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, NOT LONG IN the country; is willing to make herself useful; City or country. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., French Bureau.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS Protestant young woman, who is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful in a good home; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, to do general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LAUNDRESS OR COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE woman as first-class laundress or as a thorough cook and a good baker; will assist with washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has the best City reference; is neat and tidy; country or City. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS with excellent City references, who understands thoroughly the charge of a fine family wash and the entire care of a laundry; wages, $20. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LAUNDRESS OR COOK.—BY A SWEDISH young woman, in City or country; has good references; is not afraid of work, which she understands well; or will do house-work. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH MAID, WELL RECOMMENDED; good dress-maker and hair-dresser, wishes to meet with a family or to travel. Address Parisian, No. 52 West 26th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COMPETENT PROTESTANT nurse, with good City references; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; also the lady. Seen, till engaged, at No. 1,233 Broadway, the French Office.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH girl, who speaks grammatical French; is a good seamstress and milliner. Can be seen at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT girl, to take care of children and do chamber work; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 29 East 52d st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young American woman as nursery governess or housekeeper; good reference. Address R. S. Bailey, Madison, Conn.

REMOVAL.

J. W. CARPENTER, formerly of 11th st., has opened a first-class office at No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., where servants of every kind and nationality can be had, and charges moderate.

SALESLADY.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL TO attend a store; capable of doing all kinds of work. Address R. S. Bailey, Madison, Conn.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, who has her own machine, and makes all kinds of underclothes, babies' clothes, and is a good dress-maker and trimmer; references the best in the City. Call for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES families' or gentlemen's washing; is a competent hand; is willing to go out by the day; reference. Call at No. 210 East 63d st., near 3d av.; ring third bell.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY THE day to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 458 West 17th st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A PORTUGUESE BUTLER, EITHER as first-class single-handed man or where there are two men kept; is an excellent servant and highly recommended; does not mind wages, but wishes a country place. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, in the French office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN; safe and experienced driver; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, &c.; good gardener if required; can milk; willing to make himself generally useful; best City reference. Address T. R., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE Protestant young man; understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good plain gardener; can milk, and will make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; willing and obliging; good reference. Address B. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a good gardener; best City and country reference; willing and obliging. Address Y. K., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; CITY or country; first-class City references from last place; is a first-class driver, road or carriage horses. Address W. W., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO IS FULLY COMPETENT to perform his duties; five years' first-class City testimonials from his late employer; willing and obliging. Address M. M., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman, married, sober, and industrious, and can give the best of reference from former employers; City or country. Call or address J. O., No. 10 East 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT man, who thoroughly understands his business; excellent reference from last employer. Address R. N., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; SINGLE; HAS a perfect knowledge of his business; willing and obliging; any satisfaction can be given. Call or address M. G., private stable, No. 51 East 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman whom he can recommend as a first-class man in every respect. Address J., 106 East 28th st.

FARMER, GARDENER, &c.—COOK, WASH, and Iron.—By a colored couple, aged twenty-three years; no children; man can do general farm-work, drive horses and oxen, milk, care cattle, do plain gardening, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress, and can do general house-work, make butter, &c.; best recommendations.

GROOM OR COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, Protestant, as groom or coachman; will be found willing and obliging; first-class testimonials. Address G. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCHMAN as first-class waiter; understands the care of silver and duties pertaining to a waiter perfectly; is neat and of good appearance; has best City references from his last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

FINANCIAL.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALBANY, July 28, 1875.

OWING TO THE SUSPENSION OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., all bonds, coupons, and interest on registered stocks of this City will be paid hereafter by the Merchants' National Bank of the City of New-York.
WM. N. S. SANDERS, Chamberlain.

OFFICE PAOLI BELT COMPANY,
No. 12 UNION SQUARE, July 28, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the Paoli Belt Company will be held at the office of the company in the City of New-York, on Thursday, Aug. 12, 1875, at 2 P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.
J. B. GORDON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

George Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business, **RECEIVE DEPOSITS** subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate **COMMERCIAL PAPER.**

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

At a meeting held at Utica, N. Y., by the first mortgage bondholders, July 6, 1875, it was resolved that the Receivers should continue to pay the rental of the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton, and Clinton and Rand branches until the reorganization. We deem the continuance of said leases of great importance.

Resolved, That the Receivers and Trustees take proceedings to protect our interests in the Western Extension of the Midland.

Resolved, That a Committee of Eight be appointed to prepare an address to circulate to the bondholders, recommending them to unite and support the Utica plan of reorganization.

It is expected that the decree will be made Aug. 4, 1875, and the road sold in November or December. We deem it of the utmost importance that you at once send in your bonds to A. D. Mather & Co., Bankers, Utica, N. Y. The full proceedings of the above meeting and the address, also the plan, can be had on application to A. D. Mather & Co., Bankers, Utica, N. Y.

The following committee was appointed: Edwin H. Risley, Utica, N. Y.; J. W. Cronklette, Little Falls, N. Y.; Thomas Ellis, Whitestown, N. Y.; L. A. Gray, Little Falls, N. Y.; W. A. Fraxton, Newport, N. Y.; Stephen Hoxie, Leonardsville, N. Y.; William W. Pawling, Amsterdam, N. Y.; E. Smith Bairds, Unionville, Ohio.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE outstanding circulating notes of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, (an incorporated bank,) will be redeemed at par on presentation at the New-York State National Bank in the City of Albany, N. Y., at any time within two years after the date of this notice; and all persons holding any of said circulating notes are hereby required to present the same for redemption at said New-York State National Bank on or before the 20th day of May, 1877, on which day the time for the redemption of said circulating notes will expire, and the circulating notes not then having been presented shall cease to be a claim or lien upon the property or funds of said Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, as provided in chapter No. 585 laws of New-York, passed May 22, 1873.
By order of the Trustees.
my11 1aw-6mT G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 275 SOUTH 4TH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Aug. 10, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

EXCHANGE Fire Insurance Company,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden lane.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the regular SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.; also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. payable on the 2d day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th day of July to the 2d day of August, 1875.
GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1875.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	318,500

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 2, 1875.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 BROADWAY, JULY 29, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1875.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, on and after MONDAY, Aug. 2.

The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, 15th inst., until Tuesday, Aug. 3, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable to the stock-holders on and after the 2d day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from July 24 to Aug. 2, 1875. By order
WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORT-gage bonds and the interest on the guaranteed preferred stock of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company, maturing Aug. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after Aug. 2, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO., No 52 William st., New-York.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after MONDAY, 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until 10th inst.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1875.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free from tax, payable on and after Tuesday, the 10th inst.
J. L. HARBERGER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1875.

THE COUPONS OF THE EVANSVILLE and Crawfordsville Railroad Company, due on the 1st of August, will be paid at this office.
GEORGE P. FITCH, Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on and after Aug. 2, 1875, the August coupons of the real estate first mortgage bonds guaranteed by it.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice President.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1875.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. is payable Aug. 2.
JACOB DU BOIS, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC.......SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
GERMANIC.......SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.......SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC.......SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
*CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Aug. 14, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.
*CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
*CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Sept. 4, at 8 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN.......$60, $80 and $100, Gold
Steamers marked * have no $60 accommodation.
STEERAGE.......$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*RUSSIA....WED., Aug. 4 | ABYSSINIA...WED., Aug. 18
BOTHNIA...WED., Aug. 11 | ALGERIA...WED., Aug. 25

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling-green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 7 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, 1875.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE CONSIGNEES OF cargo shipped by R. M. steam-ship Scythia, Liverpool July 10, are hereby informed that it has been transferred to R. M. steam-ship Bothnia, from Liverpool, July 24, 1875. C. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

NEVADA.......Aug. 3, at 3 P.M.
DAKOTA.......Aug. 10, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN.......Aug. 17, at 3 P.M.
WYOMING.......Aug. 24, at 11 A.M.
IDAHO.......Aug. 31, at 3 P.M.
MONTANA.......Sept. 7, at 10 A.M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

RHEIN.....Aug. 7 | NECKAR.....Aug. 21
ODER.....Aug. 14 | MOSEL.....Aug. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.......$100 gold.
Second cabin.......60 gold.
Steerage.......30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

*PEREIRE, Daure.......Saturday, Aug. 7.
FRANCE, Trudelle.......Saturday, Aug. 21.
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lechesney.......Saturday, Sept. 4.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE.......Saturday, Aug. 7, 9 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt, Aug. 7, 9 A. M. | Spain, Aug. 21, 8 A. M.
Queen, Aug. 14, 3 P. M. | Erin, Aug. 28.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
UTOPIA.......sails SATURDAY, Aug. 7, 9 A. M.
ETHIOPIA.......sails SATURDAY, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:
OTHELLO.......Aug. 17 | HINDOO.......To follow
COLOMBO.......Aug. 31 | NAVARINO.......To follow

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall,
COLON.......Aug. 14, 12 M.
touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.
EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
CITY OF PEKING.......Sept. 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA.......Tuesday, Aug. 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.......Thursday, Aug. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Thursday, Aug. 12

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MERIDA.......Tuesday, Aug. 3

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 7 and Aug. 28 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Aug. 5, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.......$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.......22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.......20 00
First-class to Albany.......20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

PENNSYLVANIA....Aug. 5 | OHIO.......Aug. 26
INDIANA.......Aug. 12 | ILLINOIS.......Sept. 2
CITY of LIMERICK.Aug. 19 | *KENILWORTH.......Sept. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Wednesday, Aug. 11
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt SADLER.......Wed., Aug. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA.......Wednesday, Sept. 1
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER.......Wed., Sept. 8

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
CLARIBEL.......Aug. 3
ANDES.......Aug. 21
FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:
ETNA.......Aug. 13
ALPS.......Aug. 31

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

REGULATOR.......Wednesday, Aug. 4
MANHATTAN.......Saturday, Aug. 7

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED.......TUESDAY, Aug. 10
CRESCENT CITY.......THURSDAY, Aug. 19

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

TO THE GREAT TROTTING RACES AT
POUGHKEEPSIE,
by the steamer
DEAN RICHMOND,

ON THE 3D, 4TH, 5TH, AND 6TH OF AUGUST, With superior accommodations. Splendid music. Elegant dinners served each day on board the steamer.

Leaving Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st., each day at 7:30 A. M., 34th st., new pier, 7:45 A. M., landing at Yonkers 8:45 A. M., and Newburg 11:30 A. M.; returning each day at close of race.

Tickets for round trip, $1. For sale at People's Line office, foot Canal st., and Erie Railway Ticket Office, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Horses and carriages taken very safely and at low rates.

ALL DAY ON THE HUDSON.

JARRETT & PALMER'S superb steamer,
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
WILL MAKE A GRAND EXCURSION,
NEXT FRIDAY, AUG. 6,
UP THE HUDSON RIVER
AS FAR AS NEWBURG.

Excursionists can enjoy a view of the splendid scenery of the noble Hudson, and the boat will stop at Newburg long enough to permit of a visit to Washington's Head-quarters and other objects of interest.

ALL THE MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS:
GILMORE'S MILITARY BAND,
CHIMES OF CHURCH BELLS,
CHOIR OF MADRIGAL BOYS,
MOZART GLEE CLUB.

Boat leaves foot of 23d st., North River, at 10 A. M.
TICKETS, round trip, ONE DOLLAR.
Children half price.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

THE SPLENDID OCEAN STEAMERS,
AMERICUS AND NEVERSINK,
MAKE FOUR TRIPS DAILY TO THIS FAMOUS WATERING PLACE,
Giving passengers a fine view of the harbor and its fortifications, and the luxury of remaining
TWENTY MINUTES ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN AND FIVE HOURS ON THE FINEST BEACH IN AMERICA.
EXCURSION TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
SIXTY MILES' SAIL FOR HALF A DOLLAR.

EVERY SUNDAY THE CAPACIOUS STEAMER WILLIAM COOK, WILL BE RUN to accommodate the extra travel on that day. FARE THE SAME as the other boats, and RETURN TICKETS GOOD ON EITHER BOAT.

FOR TIMES OF LEAVING SEE ADVERTISEMENT IN THIS PAPER.

NEW ROUTE TO LONG BRANCH.

ALL THE WAY BY WATER!
NO DUST! NO CINDERS!

The superb steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK will make two trips daily to LONG BRANCH, next THURSDAY, Aug. 5, SATURDAY, Aug. 7, and SUNDAY, Aug. 8, landing excursionists upon the new ocean pier in front of the East End Hotel.

All the great musical attractions.
Baggage checked from New-York.

FARE.......(Round Trip)......ONE DOLLAR
Children half price.

Boat leaves the foot of 23d st., North River, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Foot of Murray street, 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. Pier No. 27 E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10 45 and 11 A. M., 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

STEAMBOATS.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:45 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. L. H. Penis,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

SARATOGA RACES.

EXCURSION VIA

PEOPLE'S LINE

FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA. Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

Excursion tickets, which must be purchased at the office on the wharf—to Albany and return, $3; to Saratoga and return, good till Sept. 1, $5.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON,
VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 2d.......3:30 P. M.	Monday, 2d.......6:45 A. M.
Tuesday, 3d.......4:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 3d.......6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 5th.......7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th. 7:00 A. M.
	Thursday, 5th...11:00 A. M.

On SATURDAY, Aug. 7, S. H. Crook's Cornet Band will accompany this boat from New-York and return. Excursion tickets, $1.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 4th. 7:00 A. M.	Monday, 2d.......3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 5th.......3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 4th. 3:00 P. M.
Friday, 6th.......12:00 M.	Thursday, 5th.......8:30 A. M.
Saturday, 7th...12:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th.......6:30 A. M.
Monday, 9th.......1:30 P. M.	Saturday, 7th.......6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th...2:30 P. M.	Monday, 9th.......7:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

NORTH RIVER AND NEW-YORK STEAM-boat Line, Pier No. 34 N. R.—Steamer CHRYSTENAH leaves daily at 3:30 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Tompkins Cove, and Peekskill. The ADELPHI at 4 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. The ALEXIS at 5 P. M. for 155th st., Fort Washington, Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Tarrytown, and Nyack. For particulars inquire of E. LANE, Agent, on Pier No. 34. No Sunday boat.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAUREL-TON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.
Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGH-KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:40. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.
12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.: 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-rooms cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer and Syracuse.
12 M. Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap and Stroudsburg.
4:10 P. M. Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.
Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake and Schooley's Mountain.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
S. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.
For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M and 2 P. M.
For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.
Passenger Station, foot of Liberty st., N. R.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1875.
SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday—Passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown and Red Bank.
Leaving New-York at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 5:30 P. M.
RETURNING.
Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M.; 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.
In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leave South Amboy for New-York at 6:25 A. M.
Stages connect at Matawan, with all trains, to and from Keyport, and at Long Branch Station, with all trains to and from Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Eng'r.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD—SUMMER Arrangement—June 28, 1875—Depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.
8:40 A. M. train, through to Elmira, stopping at New-Market, Bound Brook, Phillipsburg, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Towanda, and intermediate stations; also connects with trains for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.
12:50 P. M. train, through to Tunkhannock, stopping at the principal intermediate stations. This train has connection also for Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M. train, through to Mauch Chunk, stopping at all intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M. train, Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, and connects with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached to this train.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

PHILADELPHIA VIA. LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.
Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.
Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.
WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-port, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALAXANDER McKENZIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. Alice J. Jones, No. 100 West Fifty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of May, 1875.
JANE McKENZIE, ALICE J. JONES, } Executrixes.
my11-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOBBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Larned & Warren, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1875.
MARY A. HOBBS, Executrix.
f23-1aw6mT PETER H. BALLANTINE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT HAVEMEYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Henry O. Havemeyer, No. 98 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of March, 1875.
WILLIAM A. HAVEMEYER, HENRY O. HAVEMEYER, Administrators.
mh9-1aw6mT

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 45 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of February, 1875.
THOMAS H. COOPER, CYRUS H. LOUTRELL, } Administrators.
f9-1aw6mTu*

TEACHERS.

THE "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," a reliable Educational Agency of twenty years successful experience, is constantly introducing TEACHERS of known ability to FAMILIES and to SCHOOLS and INSTITUTIONS of every grade. Explanatory circulars supplied. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond st.

AGENCY FOR SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS, NO. 67 WEST 35TH ST.—Mrs. ALMA E. MITCHELL, diplomée, (Paris and Berlin,) recommends competent gentlemen or lady teachers for all departments, including English branches, languages, music, drawing, and Kindergarten. Information given of good schools.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED GERMAN LADY TO teach music and German in a family boarding-school for young ladies. Address Mrs. G. H. DUREN, Somerville, N. J., stating necessary particulars.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Nineteenth annual session begins Oct. 4, 1875. Students have free access to the law collections of the school and the Astor Library, and to all lectures of the Medical College. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

INSTRUCTION.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE.—Classical, Mathematical, Commercial, and Industrial Institution for Young Gentlemen. 171st st. and King's Bridge road, former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq. Twenty-first year. Nine resident Professors. Will reopen Sept. 16. For circulars, apply to G. Lespinasse, No. 3 Pine st., or on application at the institute, Station M; also at the U. S. School and College Directory, Domestic Building. V. PREVOST, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA'S ENGLISH and French Boarding-school for Young Ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., (on the Hudson,) will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 28. Delightfully located on the east bank of the Hudson, twenty miles from New-York City. For circulars address the Principal, or JAMES WILDE, Jr., No. 482 Broadway, New-York.

COOK'S COLLEGIATE

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
GEO. W. COOK, Ph. D., Principal.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESTER, MASS.
Prepares young men for commercial, literary, and scientific pursuits. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY.

A book of nearly 200 pages, compiled expressly as a guide to aid parents and guardians in selecting a school. It contains a complete list of all the Schools and Colleges in the United States; information in regard to places wherein the schools are located, the climate, railroad facilities, &c.; also a special description of the most desirable institutions of learning.

Sent free upon application. (Postage six cents.)

T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, Bureau of School Advertising and Information, Domestic Building, corner Broadway and 14th st., New-York City.

Pamphlets of the leading Seminaries and Academies, both City and Country, can also be obtained, free of expense, by calling at the Directory Office, as above, in Union square.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children,
REMOVED
to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school. Single rooms for those who apply in time.

The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.

Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

MADAME O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,
Between 37th and 38th sts.
MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.
No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway.
The regular school year of this Institution will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September. Students should make application for seats during the last week of August. S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

BRADFORD ACADEMY
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Year opens TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1875.
For admission apply to
Rev. JOHN D. KINGSBURY, Secretary,
Bradford, Mass.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children.
Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)
The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875.
A KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York.
Boys and young gentlemen thoroughly trained and prepared for College, for scientific pursuits, and for business. Send for circular.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—Gen. RUSSELL'S School—New-Haven, Conn.; forty-first year; preparatory to college, the scientific schools or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SING SING.—A few boarders are received by the Principal at $300 to $400 per annum, according to age. School reopens Aug. 30. Private tuition during vacation. Prof. A. H. AUSTIN, Principal.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Thorough course of English in all classes. Will reopen Sept. 23. Address as above until 1st September, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S
FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.,
Combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 15. MISS W. W. METCALF, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 9. For new catalogue, containing information, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Has rare advantages for music. Grounds of unrivaled beauty. Rooms newly furnished. A Kindergarten. Also an elegant boarding-house for families. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, No. 1 Nassau st., New-York.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 52 West 47th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1875. Applications made personally or by letter as above.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH ST.—MISS ANNA C. BRACKETT and IDA M. ELIOT will reopen their school for girls from six to twenty-one years old, THURSDAY, Sept. 30. For information or circulars apply at the house.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, GRAMMAR, spelling, $15; writing, $3, monthly. Persons desirous of repairing early educational losses attend Paine's College, No. 62 Bowery, day and evening.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE—A boarding-school for both sexes, at Nyack, on the Hudson, re-opens Sept. 7. Studies, academic and primary. Expenses, $280 per year; no extras. References, patrons and clergymen.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, at No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

$57 50 PER QUARTER—No extras—Media Academy for boys; 12 miles from Philadelphia; 10 instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.,) Media, Penn.

FRENCH HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES wishing to attend institutions of learning in Brooklyn. For circulars address Mlle. ACHERT, (Prof. of French at Packer Inst.,) 134 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Limited to twenty boys. Next term will begin Sept. 15. For circulars address Rev. CHARLES E. or Dr. GEO. E. ABBOTT, Hartford, Conn.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—LOCUST HILL SEMINARY for young ladies. Course of instruction thorough and complete. Opens Sept. 15. Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 16.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NO. 489 5TH AV.—Reopens Sept. 29.
Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., President.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies', Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

BOUND BROOK (N. J.) INSTITUTE, CENtral Railroad. Reopens Sept. 8, 1875.
Rev. C. W. COOPER, Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, reopens Sept. 14. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR and JNO. MACNIE, Principals.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE FELlow of Oriel, Oxford, reopens his school for boys at Mohegan Lake, Peekskill, N. Y., Sept. 14.

JAMESBURG INSTITUTE.—A WIDE-AWAKE, thorough school for boys, Jamesburg, N. J. M. OAKEY, A. M., Principal.

NESHANIC INSTITUTE, NESHANIC, N. J., prepares boys for college or business. Address REV. P. D. OAKY.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—Opens Sept. 8, 1875. New Gymnasium. $400 per year. Address Messrs. WRIGHT & DONALD.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MT. Pleasant Inst.—Private Classes for Boys. Amherst, Mass. Estab. 1846. H. C. Nash, A. M., Prin.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR Boys. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.
HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising linen and Summer woolen horse sheets, lap dusters, fly nets, saddles and bridles, bits, stirrups, whips, and spurs. Also a large stock of horse blankets and carriage robes in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent horse clippers.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—HANDSOME pair of black carriage horses, sound and gentle; two-seat park wagon, with set double harness; a bargain for cash. Address A. M., No. 37 Park row, Room No. 10.

FOR SALE—A FINE HAMBLETONIAN COLT; HAS shown a mile in 2:35, and is all right; photograph sent on receipt of 50 cents.
GEO. A. PURBECK, Salem, Mass.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS on parlor floor; fine rooms on second, connecting with bath; also, entire third floor for gentlemen; transient guests accommodated; house strictly first class.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board; also table board for gentlemen; terms reasonable.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 109, EAST, NEAR PARK AVENUE.—Very desirable rooms to let, with board, en suite or singly, to families or gentlemen.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A family of refinement, who live genteelly, have rooms to rent, with board. Address C., Post Office Box 2,422.

MRS. PITKIN, NO. 432 MADISON AV., HAS one vacant suite of rooms; houses opposite Columbia College grounds.

NO. 407 EAST 17TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A few respectable girls can find a good home and board.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD IN ORANGE COUNTY.—House and furniture new; beautiful large shady lawn; milk, butter, and vegetables fresh every day from the farm attached; horses, carriages, &c. The owner and proprietor R. W. GENUNG, can be seen at the office of the Tremont House to-day and to-morrow from 10 to 2. Afterward address R. W. GENUNG, Salisbury Mills, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A FARM-HOUSE sixty miles from New-York, near Long Island Sound; good bathing, boating; good drives; croquet grounds; piano; plenty milk, eggs, fruit, vegetables, ice, and spring water. Address V. R. TERRY, Success, Long Island, near Riverhead.

GOOD PLAIN BOARD CAN BE HAD AT a pleasant place a short distance from Englewood, N. J.; terms moderate. Address JAMES PARKER, Post Office Box No. 98, Englewood, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—NEAR THE WATER, NEAR the depot, near the Post Office; cool, airy, shady. Inquire of H. M. ROSE, Postmaster, Watermill, Long Island.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND daughter, a first or second floor of four rooms, unfurnished, (first floor preferred,) on the borders of Central Park. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, W. H. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN AN AMERICAN FAMily (Protestant) on the west side of town, not above 14th st., and not below Desbrosses st.; terms to be not over $5 per week. Address L. M., Salterville Post Office, Hudson County, N. J.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

S. X. BALL & CO.,
No. 15 East 14th st.,
Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANKLIN W. STOWELL, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, District Judge of said District, in the above entitled case, filed at the City of New-York on the 29th day of May, 1875, in the office of the Clerk of said court, I will offer at public sale on the premises herein described, on Saturday, the 7th day of August, 1875, at three o'clock P. M., the following described premises, viz.:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situated, lying, and being in the village of Port Jervis, County of Orange, and State of New-York, on the corner of Main and Canal streets, and known and designated on maps of lands formerly of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, as lot number one hundred and fourteen (114) and a part of lot number one hundred and fifteen, (115,) being six feet in width on the south-westerly side thereof, fronting on Main street, and extending back the same width to the rear thereof, which said premises, as a whole, are bounded on the south-west by Main street, on the south-east by that part of lot number one hundred and fifteen (115) not hereby described, on the north-east by lot number one hundred and seventeen, (117,) and on the north-west by Canal street; being the same property conveyed by John Conkling to the said Franklin W. Stowell by deed bearing date first day of April, 1872, and recorded in Orange County records for deeds, liber 241, on page 310, on the third day of April, 1872.

The above described property will be sold for cash on the day and time above named.
jy20-1aw3wTu CHARLES ST. JOHN, Assignee.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of July, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANCIS MANY, of Red Bank, in the County of Monmouth, and State of New-Jersey, and JAMES MARSHALL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition in the City of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their own use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the separate estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NORMAN G. KELLOGG and JOHN A. WOODRUFF, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Norman G. Kellogg and John A. Woodruff, heretofore carrying on business as partners, under the firm name of N. G. Kellogg & Co., in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and the debts of each of them, and other claims provable under said act, and that the eighteenth day of August, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of July, 1875.
jy27-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 30th day of July, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN P. SON, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY L. HEWLETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the twenty-eighth day of May, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Henry L. Hewlett, of the City of New-York, in said District, who was, on the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1875, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. E. STANLEY HALL, Assignee,
No. 24 Park place, New-York City.
C. J. G. HALL, Attorney for Assignee, No. 24 Park Place, New-York. jy20-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN FILES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 24th day of June, 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Files, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.
jy27-1aw3wTu* JOHN S. LOOMIS, Assignee.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that WILLIAM LETCHER, of the town of Dover, in the township of Randolph, in the county of Morris and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.—Dated Dover, N. J., July 14, 1875.
W. L. WHITING, Assignee.
Post Office address: Lock box No. 26,
jy20-1aw3wTu*

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
GREAT SUCCESS. TO-NIGHT.

VOKES.

(JESSIE, VICTORIA, ROSINA, FAWDON, and FRED,)
In the great specialty,
BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.
Preceded by HIS OWN ENEMY. (First time in America.) BUNCH OF BERRIES next Monday.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,
(Late Hippodrome.)
Mr. P. S. GILMORE.......Director
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by
GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
And
THE WORLD'S GREATEST CORNETIST,
MR. J. LEVY,
who will appear every evening in the choicest selections from his repertoire of rare musical gems.
Change of programme every night.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE, MUSIC BY A SERENADE BAND OF SELECTED MUSICIANS.

Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, admitting four, $3.

The Garden is open every other afternoon without music from 2 to 6 o'clock. A delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.

Season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER-NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Aug. 3, at 8.
GRAND BEETHOVEN NIGHT.
Selections from Ballet Music, "Prometheus," op. 43.
Violoncello Obligato, by Mr. CH. HEMANN.
Septett, op. 20.
Overture, "Coriolan," op. 62.
Symphony No. 5, C Minor, op. 67.
Overture, "Leonora," No. 3.
Romanze in G, op. 40.
Turkish March, "Ruins of Athens," op. 113.
Admission, 50 cents; boxes, $1 and $2.

NOTICE.—The management having passed into other hands, package tickets issued by Mr. John Koch will not be admitted on and after TUESDAY, Aug. 3.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
Coolest theatre in town. Prices, 25c., 50c., and $1.
Great and continually increasing success of
ROBINSON'S ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
On MONDAY, Aug. 2, and DURING THE WEEK
Offenbach's delightful LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN.
Third week and enormous hit of
CHILPERIC.
The great UMBRELLA DANCE encored nightly. Grand Parisienne Grotesque Quadrille. Saturday Matinee at 2.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway.
Wm. Pastor and M. B. Leavitt...Lessees and Managers
A CROWDED AND BRILLIANT OPENING LAST NIGHT.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION, WOODSBURGH, LONG ISLAND—Very healthy and delightfully cool; has splendid accommodations for families at very low prices; can be reached by Southern or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains per day, each way; terms, $15 to $18 per week; $3 50 per day. Address N. P. SEWELL.

WEST POINT HOTEL,

WEST POINT, N. Y., ON THE PARADE GROUND.
ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

HAMILTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN.—Beautifully situated on Noroton Hill, overlooking the town and Sound; piazzas front and rear to every floor; water and gas throughout. Address J. E. TOMPKINS, Stamford, Conn.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF RAILROAD.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky, at Covington.—J. B. ALEXANDER et al., against MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Northern Division—No. 548. And C. B. CHILDS & CO. against MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Northern Division—No. 586½.—In consolidation.—By virtue of a decree rendered in the above-styled cases, I will, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1875, at about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., at the Court-house door, in the City of Maysville, in the County of Mason, and State of Kentucky, offer for sale to the highest bidder, the Maysville and Lexington Railroad, Northern Division, that is, all that portion of said railroad "lying and being and extending from its terminus in the said City of Maysville, to its terminus at or in the City of Paris, in the County of Bourbon, and State of Kentucky, with all its franchises, equipments, property, tolls, issues, and profits, and all its lands, tenements, buildings, fixtures, machinery, goods and chattels connected with or used in the using and operating of said railway or appurtenant thereto, and all its rails, ties, fuel, fencing, and erections, and all its rights of way and easements, and all cars, engines, and tools, and all rents, reservations, and reversions, of every nature and kind whatever, including all the property between said terminal points which the said Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division, owned or possessed at the date of the mortgage or deed of trust (mentioned in the pleadings) or did thereafter acquire either in law or equity, of every kind whatever, appurtenant thereto; also, all other like estates, structures, superstructures, and equipments, and matters and things pertaining or belonging to all or any of the same, that were thereafter acquired, constructed, or controlled by, or belonged to said railroad company, Northern Division, and also all other estate, real, personal, or mixed, which were thereafter acquired by the said railroad company, Northern Division, wherever situated and used or intended to be used, in the construction and operation of said railroad," together with all accessions thereto at the date of sale, and will be sold in "one entire parcel as an entirety," and upon the following terms, viz.: $25,000 cash in hand to be paid in the gold coin of the United States, as part payment, and to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the terms of the sale. One-third of the balance in thirty days, and the remainder in equal installments in six, twelve, and eighteen months from the day of sale; and for the deferred payments the purchaser must execute bonds with good security, bearing seven per cent. interest from date, and payable in the gold coin of the United States. And to better secure the payment of said bonds, a lien will be retained on said railroad and property, &c., to be sold.

Maysville is on the Ohio river, sixty-one miles above Cincinnati. The distance from Maysville to Paris is 49 6-10 miles, where the road connects with the Kentucky Central Railroad. The road owns at Maysville about six acres of ground, on which are the depot building, machine and blacksmith shops, and store-house. The principal machinery in the machine shop is one stationary engine of 20-horse power, one hydraulic press, one combined drill press, one engine lathe, 36-inch swing; one job lathe, 12-inch swing; one screw cutting machine, and one 6-foot planing machine, and the necessary tools for general work and repairs. The following intermediate stations on the road have depot houses, stock pens, &c., viz., Marshall, Helena, Johnson; Elizaville, Ewing, Cowan, Myers, Carlisle, and Millersburg, and besides these are several flag stations. The road owns the depot and depot grounds at Millersburg, Myers and Ewing stations, and about five acres of land at Millersburg, and about four and one-half acres at Paris, but at Paris the depot, water facilities, &c., are now rented from the Kentucky Central Railroad. There belong to the road three locomotives, two first-class and two second-class passenger-coaches, two express, baggage, and mail-coaches, nine box-freight and twenty coal and flat cars, and also a number of hand and rubble-cars, and the ordinary track tools used in repairs, &c., &c.

For further information, see Hon. George H. Yeaman, No. 294 Broadway, New-York City; Messrs. Cleary & Scott, Attorneys, Covington, Ky.; or Mr. John T. Wilson, the present Receiver of the road, at Maysville, Ky.—July 24, 1875.
E. H. MURRAY,
United States Marshal, Kentucky District.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will receive claims and proofs thereof at his office, Boone Block, Covington, Ky., until the 25th day of August, 1875, which are proper to be paid out of moneys arising from above sale, as follows:

First—Costs of suit, including allowances to solicitors and counsel for the respective parties; compensation to Trustee, disbursements by complainants, Commissioners' fees, and costs of sale and conveyances.

Second—Taxes and liabilities incurred by Receiver, which may be sanctioned and ordered paid by the court.—Covington, Ky., July 15, 1875.
H. P. WHITAKER, Commissioner.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1875.
MR. F. P. OLCOTT, OF NEW-YORK, AND Mr. HENRY JONES BLAKE, of Boston, retire from our firm this day, and they cease to have any interest or responsibility in the future business of BLAKE BROS. & CO., of New-York and Boston, and BLAKE BROS. & CO., of London.

Mr. GEORGE BATY BLAKE, of Boston, is authorized to sign the name of BLAKE BROS. & CO. in liquidation. BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.

HAVING WITHDRAWN FROM THE FIRM of BLAKE BROS. & CO., I have associated myself with Mr. FRANK DePONT DAVIS, under the firm name of F. P. OLCOTT & CO., and we will continue in the banking and commission business. F. P. OLCOTT,
AUG. 2, 1875. No. 45 Wall st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000.—ONE-FIFTH INTEREST IN a stock company for sale, which will pay twenty per cent. per annum on amount invested; business steady and legitimate; associate parties first class. Address E. W., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOME MEANS, and acquainted with the bullion business, would like to form a partnership with a member of the New-York Stock Exchange. Address A. B., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, MARBLE, SLATE, and Wood Mantels; new designs; prices very low; slate work of every description; also manufacturers of iron creatings, stable fixtures, vanes, finials, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

FURNITURE.

A FAMILY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING will sell the following furniture for much less than cost: Eight dining-room chairs, in green leather; table, side-board, hall stand and settee, Turkish lounge, in tan reps; shaving stand, all in black walnut, perfect order, and by one of the best cabinet-makers; also, two English Brussels carpets, of about forty yards each, with borders to match; one stair carpet, and two hall carpets. Apply at No. 677 Madison av.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND Silverware bought and sold back when desired, at a very small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

FIGHTING THE SACHEMS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ANTI-TAMMANY MOVEMENT.

THE CONVENTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE—ADDRESSES BY ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, THOMAS J. CREAMER, AND OTHERS—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Democratic County Committee (anti-Tammany) of the City and County of New-York met last night, at Irving Hall, to perfect its organization and elect officers. The call of the meeting was signed by James M. Smith, Emanuel B. Hart, Robert B. Roosevelt, Gideon J. Tucker, and Thomas N. Sneed. There was a very large attendance of spectators, and the convention, composed of two delegates from each election district, making 1,128 members, if all were present, showed some 600 representatives. The proceedings, as a whole, were orderly and much more harmonious than is usual at the organization of a new political body. Among the best known of the politicians present were Rufus F. Andrews, ex-Surrogate Tucker, Justices Bixby and Murray, Daniel C. Birdsall, Dennis Burns, R. B. Roosevelt, ex-Judge J. M. Barbour, Dennis McMahon, Charles H. Swan, ex-Congressman Thomas J. Creamer, Francis M. Bixby, David J. Twohey, Joseph Blumenthal, Michael Healy, John D. Coughlin, Emanuel B. Hart, and Frank A. Ransom. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested throughout the session of the convention.

Robert B. Roosevelt called the meeting to order at 8:30 o'clock, saying that he desired to make a few suggestions, not so much to the delegates present as to the Democrats at large throughout the City and State, to explain the aim of the movement which has brought about this meeting. For years past there had been a great deal said about reorganization of the Democracy in this City, and, above all, the reorganization of Tammany Hall, as well as clearing out the undesirable members and representing the Democracy of New-York in its intelligence as well as in its capacity. Enough had been heard of this, but nothing had been seen of its practical accomplishment. Tammany Hall had continued to be very much what it was before—a concern represented by and representing a few men and a few interests instead of the interests of the people at large. It was true a change had been made. "Boss" Tweed had been got rid of, but they had got "Boss" Kelly instead. Undoubtedly "Boss" Kelly thought this was a great reform and a great improvement. And under his rule lately they had had a most unexampled exhibition of despotism, which seemed to illustrate only the system on which the organization was managed. A few years ago John Fox was turned out of Tammany Hall because he did not agree with John Kelly and John Morrissey. The question whether Fox should be a member of the General Committee was not submitted to those whom he represented, but to John Kelly and his secret organization, and they turned him out. Having got rid of Fox, they made a second move of a similar character. John Fox was disposed of because he differed from John Kelly and John Morrissey, and now John Morrissey is expelled because he has dared to differ from John Kelly. By these easy stages of discipline the point has been reached at which the one-man power, the centralization point, is reached. And now the people wanted to know what John Morrissey had done or had failed to do, and they were told that he was opposed to the reduction of the wages of the working men employed by the City. That was his great offense. But James Hayes also had been expelled with Morrissey—Hayes, who had been the candidate of Tammany Hall only last Fall for the richest, most lucrative office in the gift of the people of this City. What had been his offense? Why, he had been expelled because he was a friend of John Morrissey, and because he knew beforehand that at a certain meeting some gentleman with whom he was acquainted was to offer, and did finally offer, a resolution which did not meet the views of John Kelly. So it would be seen that in order to be a member of Tammany Hall and in good standing with John Kelly, a man must not only himself not offer any resolution which does not meet the views of the "Boss," but he must not be acquainted with any one who does intend to offer any such resolutions. But the internal management of Tammany Hall was not the only question nor the only subject in which the people at large and the Democracy in particular were interested. The people had been promised reforms which had not been fulfilled, and to-day the City Government was administered extravagantly and with a due regard for high-salaried offices, while there had been no reduction of the taxes or any of the people's burdens. The only steps of retrenchment which Tammany could offset against its promises of reform was that it had reduced the wages of laboring men from $2 a day to $1 60 a day, while it expelled Morrissey, Hayes, and others for protesting against that sort of retrenchment. The true public economy would have commenced by a reduction of the high salary paid to Tammany's Mayor, John Kelly's high-priced man, Mr. Wickham. It was an undoubted fact that without either reducing the pay of poor laborers or increasing the already heavy tax laid on property-owners, the expenses of this City could be diminished nearly $10,000,000; and if this amount had been saved from extravagant and unnecessary expenditure, a larger force of laborers might be employed in carrying out public improvements, thus beautifying and enriching the City and providing work for all. Mr. Roosevelt closed by calling attention to the importance of breaking John Kelly's power of dictating to twenty-one Assemblymen elected for this City, and its four or five Senators, and hoped that this body would always labor to carry out the principles which brought it into existence.

The speaker then nominated for temporary Chairman of the meeting Thomas J. Creamer, and for Secretaries, J. D. Coughlin, Adolph L. Sanger, and Peter H. McDonald. The nominations were approved.

Mr. Creamer then took the chair and made a brief address, in which he said he was found once again fighting the Sachems. He had always been fighting this system of Sachems while he was in Tammany Hall, and he kept up the fight now he was out of it. He was glad to see this opposition arrayed here against that corrupt and centralized cabal, and felt confident that if all the elements of opposition to Tammany were rightly handled and acted in unison this coming Fall, they could easily defeat the nominations of that one-man concern. The defeat of their candidate for Register last year was the opening wedge in the destruction of John Kelly's organization, and had it not been for the treachery of three or four men who made a bargain for the retention of Mr. Wales in the Dock Commission Tammany's candidate for Mayor would also have been beaten. As it was, he was elected by only 8,000 majority over the united opposition. It was to be hoped, he said, that none of the delegates had come there merely to show their might, so that Tammany would be obliged to take them in. This way of getting in at the back door had been tried before with some success, and he would suggest that, in order to prevent it, each member and officer be required to sign against any such course or policy—to renounce it in fact; also that they be pledged never to accept a Tammany nomination, and never to indorse a Tammany candidate excepting in districts where the Republican candidate would otherwise be elected. This organization was opposed to the system of Sachems. It wanted no such secret political society, for it was an anomaly in Republican institutions. After briefly denouncing Tammany despotism and expressing a hope for the future of the Democratic Committee, Mr. Creamer closed his address.

Mr. Blumenthal offered a resolution that a committee of one from each Assembly District be appointed by the Chair to report to the convention a list of nominees for permanent officers of the County Committee. The resolution was adopted and the committee was appointed and withdrew to an ante-room. While the committee was absent, the "Address to the Committee" was read by one of the Secretaries. It urged the organization of all Democrats opposed to the present Tammany clique. After tracing the birth and growth of the reigning power it adds: Able Democrats, justly entitled to take a leading part in political affairs, not only observed this usurped power with apprehension, but made resolute efforts to break the centralization by which it existed and dispel the illusion of its regularity. Kelly's seven Sachems of the Council of Thirteen, it holds, wield the entire influence of Tammany Hall. In alluding to the sacrifice of Morrissey and Fox by John Kelly's Committee on Discipline, the address continues: "In all this procedure there was not the slightest attempt at appeal to or care for the people. The whole matter was resolved to two points: Kelly, as landlord of Tammany Hall, said that Morrissey and his friends should go out, and that certain other persons should come in. No appeal to nor action by the pretended General Committee was allowed, for there was a bare possibility that from the impulse of a movement a majority of its 500 or 600 members might rebel. If Morrissey and his friends, protesting against a summary execution upon the finding of a drum-head court-martial appointed by the autocrat, should enter Tammany Hall at the next meeting of the pretended General Committee Kelly would have a Police force present to put them out of the front door. The apparently easy victory of Kelley over his enemies, Fox and Morrissey, who were equal with him when he seized the power of the fallen Ring, is thus explained: Kelly, perhaps not more than Fox, but more than Morrissey, was a favorite of the defunct clique, and was on terms of greater intimacy with the men who had been its active instruments in the management of the Tammany Society. They understood the mode of running the machine, and under their instruction Kelly, while he allowed Fox and Morrissey to take a large share of the pretended General Committee, took care to secure for himself the power of the Tammany Society by electing his own adherents as Sachems. Possessed of this power he has been able to dispose of his enemies and remain undisputed master. Kelly is next condemned in unmeasured terms. While making the most profuse professions of honesty he is charged with having stubbornly resisted every proposition to devise a plan for primary elections by which the Democratic voters could have an actual part in the measures of the party.

While the mode of expulsion of Fox and Morrissey from Tammany Hall is decried as above, they themselves meet with little sympathy. They are charged with fighting only to get back. The address concludes with a strong appeal for the overthrow of Kelly's usurped power, and the organization of a Democratic organization in the City. It is suggested that it should be formed by a thorough organization of the Democratic voters, not by Assembly Districts, but by election districts, with a free and real choice of representatives to an Assembly District organization. The Democrats of the City are asked to give the movement their earnest support, on the ground that it seeks to secure them "a real representation; to place in their own hands the power that belongs to them."

The committee then returned to the hall and submitted the following list of nominations for officers, which was adopted unanimously:

Chairman—George W. Varian.

Vice Presidents—Joseph R. Flanders, Henry Clausen, Jr., Robert B. Roosevelt, Henry Murray, Elias J. Patterson.

Secretaries—John D. Coughlin, Adolph L. Sanger, P. H. McDonough, E. H. Graeme, M. J. Fagan.

Treasurer—Dennis McMahon.

Sergeants at Arms—James Moore, Patrick Walsh.

In the absence of Mr. Varian, Mr. Flanders, First Vice President, took the chair, and delivered a long address, urging and elaborating before the committee the views outlined by the preceding speakers, and embodied in the official address. A committee on by-laws, consisting of one member for each Assembly district, was then appointed; also, a committee of one from each district to select persons qualified and willing to serve as Inspectors and Poll Clerks at the approaching election.

On motion of Mr. Roosevelt the convention resolved that when the meeting adjourn it shall adjourn subject to the call of the Chairman, and that the committees be empowered to report at any time. The meeting transacted the routine business and then adjourned.

CAPT. BURDEN'S TRIAL.

HIS ANSWER TO MARTINOT'S CHARGES—MARTINOT'S REPUTATION.

A crowd assembled in the court-room at Police Head-quarters yesterday morning, composed chiefly of the witnesses for Capt. Burden, all of whom were sent into the ante-room as on the previous day, so that the court-room itself was comparatively empty when the investigation of the charges made by William A. Martinot against Capt. Burden was resumed. Martinot was first placed on the stand, and his cross-examination was concluded by Mr. A. Oakey Hall, but it elicited nothing new. George W. Bogart was the next witness. He had heard that No. 107 West Twenty-fourth street was a panel-house, and as agent for the property had ordered the tenants to leave, which they did. Mr. Rothschild, a house agent, swore that he let houses, and never knew of any one of them being used as a panel-house except No. 437 Sixth avenue, which was reported to him as such by Capt. Burden, who ordered him to put the tenants out or he would have him indicted. Sergt. Mullin, formerly of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, testified that there were some 200 disorderly houses in the precinct, eight or ten of which were suspected to be panel-houses. During the time from 1869 to 1873 there were about twenty complaints made of robberies in these houses, but he did not know what had been done in any of these cases. Several other witnesses for the prosecution were called, but none responding the defense was permitted to proceed.

Mr. Hall began by putting in the record of Capt. Burden, which shows that he has been a member of the force for twenty-five years without a serious complaint being made against him. He then asked that the charge of Martinot that he had paid money to Burden be dismissed because it had not been corroborated by any other witness. He claimed this as a rule of law, but did not press for a decision, and introduced his witnesses. The only ones examined before recess were John D. Gilbert and Henry S. Wilson, both of whom testified to acts by Martinot when he was detailed at the New-Haven Depot which made them believe that he was in league with confidence men to rob passengers.

After the recess the first witness was James McGivney, now a fireman, and formerly ward detective in the Third Precinct. Martinot had told him five months ago that he "was going to get square with Burden," and a week ago had told him he was employed by the Legislative Committee on Crime.

Samuel Northrup, Station Agent of the New-Haven Railroad, was not an important witness. He remembered Gilbert and Wolf making complaints about the conduct of Martinot in connection with confidence operations at the depot, and he had reported the matter to Mr. Hoyt, the General Superintendent, which was all he knew about it.

Doorman McBirney, formerly of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, knew that when Martinot was transferred Capt. Burden ordered him to watch Martinot when he was packing up for removal, and see that he did not take something which did not belong to him. He had never received an order like this in any other case.

James Hines, formerly a roundsman in the Twenty-ninth Precinct, knew that Capt. Burden broke up the panel-house of "Shang" Morris; he made the arrest himself; the complainant, who had been robbed of $300, refused to appear, but on complaint of the officer, Morris and the girl were sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Capt. Burden had always given orders to the men to break up all panel-houses wherever found.

William Gibson, an importing merchant, reported a panel-house to Capt. Burden by letter, and next day saw an officer in uniform stationed in front of the house; it was broken up in a day or two.

David Meudozer, employed in Van Buren's cigar store, No. 445 Sixth avenue, knew of a panel-house being in operation for a few days at No. 447; it was broken up by Capt. Burden; another panel-house at No. 437 Sixth avenue was also broken up by Burden. John McCullough, now a roundsman in the Thirty-fourth Precinct, testified that, when a patrolman in the Twenty-ninth, Capt. Burden gave frequent orders to the men to break up panel-houses. Charles Mulligan, formerly car detective in the Twenty-ninth Precinct, testified that he went with Capt. Burden to a house in Fourth avenue, near Twenty-fourth street, which the latter said had been reported as a panel. They there found "Steve" Sherwood, but no evidence that "work" was being done. Burden told Sherwood, who was a reputed panel thief, that if he ever attempted to do anything in the precinct he would send him to the State Prison. Afterward, Burden started out to break up a panel-house in West Twenty-fourth street, with Mulligan and Martinot. A fire broke out which continued all night. When he went next night no one was in the house.

Jonas Wilson, who is also known as Jonas Wilson Kern, swore that he never paid Martinot any money to continue a panel game, or for any other purpose. The cross-examination was quite severe, and was confined to the antecedents of the witness, which did not seem to be very reputable.

Capt. Burden was then placed on the stand, and he swore that he was appointed on the force in 1850; was made Sergeant in 1857, and sent to the Twenty-ninth as Captain in June, 1869; during all his service had received no other punishment from the board than one reprimand. He never knew Martinot until his transfer to the Twenty-ninth, and did not ask for his transfer into it; but in 1871 he did ask for his transfer out of the precinct because of suspicions of his unlawful practices. He was out of the precinct from June until December, when he came back and remained until Aug. 11, 1872. During this term he received information that Martinot was dishonest. He never reported the existence of a panel-house in the precinct until after the Captain had broken them up. The Captain had never been paid any money by Martinot, and had never suppressed mention of any disorderly houses in his reports. While Martinot was with him, thirty disorderly houses and three panel-houses had been broken up. He applied for the transfer of Martinot because of the frequent burglaries occurring on his post. Details were given as to certain houses "pulled," and at this point, the case having occupied six hours, was adjourned to to-day. The crowd of witnesses in attendance for the defense were, however, finally discharged, as Mr. Hall stated that he would not call them. He intends to examine only three more witnesses.

REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY MEETINGS.

A special meeting of the Eleventh Assembly District Republican Association was held at Republican Hall, Thirty-third street and Broadway, last evening, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Executive Committee relative to the names of persons to be recommended to the Police Commissioners as poll clerks and inspectors of Election in the Eleventh District for the coming election. Mr. Charles C. Pinckney presided and Frederick E. Farmer acted as Secretary. The meeting, notwithstanding the inclement weather, was largely attended, and considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings. Among those present were Col. Knox McAfee, ex-Alderman Kreps, William C. Pinckney, Jr., W. S. Wickham, Frederick E. Farmer, and William J. Turl. The report of the Executive Committee, which embodied eighty-six names for recommendation, (poll clerks for four of the election districts not being filled,) was then submitted by Mr. Farmer, and, on motion, was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. W. S. Wickham, Messrs. Knox McAfee, ex-Alderman Kreps, and W. S. Wickham were appointed as a committee to draft a set of resolutions appropriate to the death of the late Capt. Alfred S. Puffer, to be presented at the next regular meeting in September, until which time the meeting then adjourned.

The Republican Club of the Sixteenth Assembly District met at No. 211 Fourth avenue last night, Mr. C. Bullard presiding. Eight new names were added to the rolls, and about as many propositions for membership were submitted to be acted upon at the next meeting.

At a regular monthly meeting of the Third Assembly District Republican Association, held last evening at No. 205 Grand street, thirty-five new members were elected.

The Ninth Assembly District Republican Association held its regular monthly meeting last evening at the Bleecker Buildings, Bleecker street, Mr. Gilbert I. Hunter, Presiding. The Executive Committee, to whom had been referred the duty of revising the roll of the association, reported the decease of five members, among them being the late Commissioner James W. Farr, and the removal of thirty-seven from the district. The report was adopted and the names ordered to be stricken from the rolls. After receiving several propositions for membership, and transacting other routine business, the meeting adjourned.

CHARGES AGAINST POLICEMEN.

ARREST OF TWO PATROLMEN ON SERIOUS CHARGES—THEIR COMMITTAL TO THE TOMBS.

A young woman obtained lodgings at the First Precinct Station-house on Sunday night, and she complained yesterday morning to Capt. Petty that she had been grossly assaulted by one of his officers on Friday night last, and, in answer to questions, made the following statement:

My name is Maggie Igoe; I was born in Ireland; am sixteen years old, and am a servant; I came to this country one year ago, and have no relatives here except a brother-in-law living in Brooklyn; I have worked nearly all the time I have been in this country as a servant in the family of Mr. P. C. Langevin, at Woodsburg, Long Island; I left my place about three weeks ago, and have since lived with a lady at No. 508 West Thirty-ninth street; I visited my brother-in-law, Patrick Corrigan, who lives at No. 98 Warren street, Brooklyn, on last Friday afternoon, and left there about 9 o'clock, and my brother-in-law saw me down to South Ferry, on the Brooklyn side; I met a girl on the ferry-boat, and found she was going my way, and we agreed to take the same car; I only know that her name is Jane or Jenny; I met an officer near the Battery, and inquired for the right car; he said that no car would go for an hour; he called another officer to him, and inquired of him whether there was any fear of the "Rounds;" the other officer answered "No;" the other girl and myself were then taken by the officers toward Castle Garden; the second officer took the other girl toward the water, and the first officer kept me near the front of Castle Garden, where I was assaulted; after that he took me to a hotel, where I remained all night; I tried to give an alarm by screaming, and made every effort to get away, but could not; the man left me in the hotel; I saw the other girl in the morning, and she stated that an officer had given her money with which to get breakfast; I do not know what has become of her.

Capt. Petty says that he sent for Officers Terence Finnerty and James Mulvey, who were on duty where the girl said that she met the officers on Friday night, and that she immediately identified Finnerty as the man who assaulted her and Mulvey as the one who took off her companion; and that she further said that when going into the hotel, which is the Eastern Hotel, at the foot of Whitehall street, Finnerty told her that the attendant with the keys was his brother. Capt. Petty said he found that the night watchman at the hotel was Finnerty's brother, and confronted him with the woman, when she identified him as the man who had the keys on Friday night. Capt. Petty inquired of the girl where she had been since Saturday morning, and she told him that she came to the station-house on that morning to find the officer who assaulted her, and inquired for him, when another officer, whom she does not know, got her to go with him to a hotel, but where she said she could not tell, and endeavored to coax her to leave the country and go back to Ireland, saying that he would pay her passage and give her a new dress if she would. That she refused to do, or to take any money at all, but staid at the hotel all Saturday night alone, and then wandered all day Sunday without anything to eat, and thinking that she would drown herself, as she did not want to see any of her friends.

Capt. Petty said that he was thoroughly impressed with the truth of the girl's strange story, and consulted with Superintendent Walling about the matter. They concluded that the case should be investigated before a Magistrate. The officers, who appeared in citizens' dress, were arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, when the girl made an affidavit covering the points of her story to Capt. Petty, and the officers were committed to the Tombs, without bail, for an examination this afternoon. The girl is modest looking and poorly attired. She was closely questioned by Justice Otterbourg and Capt. Petty, and spoke with great apparent sincerity, adhering closely to her original statement, and occasionally bursting into tears. Capt. Petty said that the more he questioned her the more he believed her story to be true.

Mr. Price, the counsel for the officers, said that they utterly denied the truth of the girl's charge, and could show that after midnight on Friday night they slept in the station.

ALDERMEN IN SESSION.

MORE COMMUNICATIONS FROM COMMISSIONER FITZ JOHN PORTER.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday, for the purpose of making another attempt to pass the resolutions authorizing Commissioner Fitz John Porter to lay new Croton mains at a cost of $500,000. All the Republican members were absent. After the roll was called Alderman Seery submitted resolutions touching the death of the late ex-President Johnson, which may be found under the proper head.

The Mayor transmitted the annexed communication from Commissioner Fitz John Porter, respecting the Harlem Flats:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1875.

Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor:

DEAR SIR: Under a contract, dated Jan. 13, 1874, with Messrs. Jones & McQuade, that portion of the Harlem Flats lying between Ninety-second and One Hundred and Sixth streets, Third avenue and Harlem River, has been drained and partly filled in. It is apparent, however, that large additional quantities are required to prevent the accumulation and stagnation of water. This department had the power to require Messrs. Jones & McQuade to put in their filling under their contract, but in view of the prices paid them I deemed it advisable to close the contract and to ask for further authority to proceed with their work. The Health Department, by resolution adopted July 14 ult., have certified to this department that the proposed work is necessary for the public health. I would, therefore, respectfully submit the inclosed ordinance providing for the filling in of the sunken lands bounded by Ninety-second and One Hundred and Sixth streets, Third avenue, and Harlem River, and request, if it meets with your approval, that it be placed before the Board of Aldermen for early action.

Very respectfully, &c.,
FITZ JOHN PORTER,
Commissioner Public Works.

The ordinance and the communication were laid over.

Another communication was received from Commissioner Fitz John Porter stating that he has received notice from the Fourth Avenue Improvement Commissioners that their improvement at the crossing of Eightieth street, which they wish to finish this Fall, would, after yesterday, be delayed by the laying of the 4-feet pipe under the rail tracks. This pipe in Eightieth street, to and along First avenue, is the part of the pipe which is to relieve the pipes now conveying water to the lower part of the City, and the Commissioner says he is only waiting the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen and the approval of the Mayor to proceed with the work, as otherwise no funds are available. The communication was ordered to be printed.

Alderman Seery offered a resolution reciting that the Corporation Counsel had vacated the offices No. 117 Nassau street, for which the City pays $8,000 per annum, and directing him to occupy them again. It was laid over.

The number of members present being insufficient to pass the resolutions to lay new Croton mains in various portions of the City, they were not called up.

THE WELCOME TO THE RIFLEMEN.

The Joint Committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club held a meeting at No. 93 Nassau street yesterday afternoon, Gen. Shaler, the President, in the chair. The members present were Gen. McMahon, Gen. Knox, and Capt. Casey; also a committee from the Twelfth Regiment, consisting of Lieut. Col. Cruger, Adjt. Murphy, and Lieut. Kirby. Communications were acknowledged from the Ninth and Sixty-ninth Regiments, offering their services as escorts, which were accepted and referred to the Procession Committee. The following resolution was offered by Capt. Casey, and adopted:

Resolved, That all organizations, military or civic, which desire to participate in the reception to the American Team of Riflemen, be informed that the Committee on Processions will meet on Wednesday, the 11th inst. at 3 P. M., at No. 93 Nassau street, for the purpose of assigning positions to such organizations in the column, and the principal or commanding officers of such organizations be requested to report at said committee at the hour named.

Gen. McMahon, from the committee appointed to confer with Messrs. Sheridan Shook and P. S. Gilmore, of the Hippodrome Garden, reported that it was proposed to give a semi-military concert at the Hippodrome, to which the team would be invited. The meeting then adjourned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The reading room of the Mercantile Library, which was closed during July, was reopened yesterday, and it will remain open during the Summer.

Following is the weekly statement of Chamberlain Tappan: Balance in the City treasury July 24, $1,926,257 34; receipts last week, $1,015,016 90; payments, $876,088 42; amount on hand on Saturday, $2,665,185 82.

An unknown man, about thirty-five years old, committed suicide yesterday morning in the lodging-room of the Sixth Precinct Station by hanging himself to the rafter beam. His body was taken to the Morgue.

The expert accountant employed by the committee appointed by the creditors of Messrs. J. B. Ford & Co. to investigate the affairs of that firm began yesterday his labors of examining the books, and will probably report to-morrow.

Thomas McNally, aged twenty-five years, of No. 630 East Seventeenth street, while intoxicated fell out of a window on the third floor of his residence, yesterday morning, and was almost instantly killed.

Officer Masurier, of the Internal Revenue Collection Bureau, made a seizure yesterday of a quantity of machinery and implements for the manufacture of watches; also 500 cigars brought to this port by the steam-ship Periere, and supposed to have been smuggled.

A meeting of former officers and soldiers of the Bavarian Army was held at No. 46 Avenue A last night, when arrangements were made for a military procession, which is to take place on the occasion of the Bavarian national festival, to come off in this City in the course of a few weeks. The military on that occasion will turn out in Bavarian uniform.

The Police of the Twenty-second Precinct found an unknown man, apparently a German, insane in the streets last evening. He is about forty years of age, five feet six inches high, with brown hair, mustache and whiskers, and was attired in a black sack coat and vest, brown trousers, and plush cap. He was attended by Police Surgeon Waterman, and sent to the Ninety-ninth Street Reception Hospital.

Detachments of the Sixth, Eleventh, Eighty-fourth, and Ninety-sixth Regiments went to Creedmoor yesterday morning for rifle practice. As there were no indications of a cessation of the storm on arriving at the range, the soldiers did not leave the special train which had been provided for them, but returned to the City. A soldier who recklessly fired a ball cartridge from his gun through the car window was arrested.

At 11 A. M. on Sunday Patrolman Edward Scanlon, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested Michael Twohey, of Steuben street, Jersey City, while the latter was in the act of breaking into the store of Gerard Tiemeyer, produce merchant at No. 275 Washington street. Twohey, who was held to await examination at the Tombs Police Court, is said to be an experienced burglar, who has operated for some time past in what is known as the "Jersey City gang."

BROOKLYN.

During last month the Police made 2,338 arrests.

The second of the picnics for poor children, known as the Fresh Air Fund Picnics, will take place to-day.

Police Justice Walsh was suddenly taken sick in court yesterday with violent pains in his back and side. He had to be taken home in a carriage.

Charles Champion reported to the Police yesterday that some time during Sunday night his house, No. 50 Sands street, was entered by means of false keys, and $100 worth of property stolen.

All games of base-ball arranged to be played at the Union and Capitoline Grounds yesterday were postponed on account of the storm that prevailed.

The body of an unknown man, which was found at the foot of Wilson street on July 30, has been identified as that of Frederick Kessner, a vagrant. It is at the Morgue.

The cook of the Russian bark Revel, who assaulted the Captain of the vessel at sea a few days ago, was arrested last evening by United States Marshal Harlow, and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Adam Jung, a German shoemaker, sixty-two years of age, committed suicide last evening by hanging himself in the basement of his residence, No. 145 Stagg street. Coroner Nolan has been notified to hold an inquest.

A regular meeting of the Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge was to have been held yesterday. Only four members attended at the appointed time, and the meeting was adjourned to next Monday week.

Secretary of State Willers has sent the usual notice to Sheriff Williams, announcing that the Fall election will take place on Nov. 2, and naming the offices to be filled at that election in the State and county.

Officer Michael O'Keefe, of the Tenth Precinct, who was severely cut with a razor in the hands of James Wynne, of No. 713 Dean street, on Sunday night, was pronounced out of danger yesterday.

Register Little reports having collected the following amounts for arrears of taxes during the week ending July 31: Taxes, $15,407 20; water-rates, $1,563 71; assessments, $11,214 42; redemptions, $8,618 88; lease, $2 50; total, $36,806 71. Total receipts for July, $162,731 06.

Daniel Colgrove, aged forty, was found dead in his room at the Franklin House yesterday morning. The deceased, from papers found in his possession, is supposed to have been formerly an inmate of the National Home for Disabled Volunteers, at Dayton, Ohio. His death is said to have been occasioned by excessive use of liquor.

LONG ISLAND.

Horse-thieves entered the stable of Mr. Daniel Smith, at Merrick, on Saturday night, and stole a horse, wagon, and harness. The wagon and harness were subsequently found at different places on the road, and the next morning the horse was discovered between Freeport and Baldwin's.

Mr. William Cheeseman has begun a suit against the Flushing *Times* for libel, laying damages at $5,000—the cause of complaint being a report as to the standing of a jury, of which Mr. Cheeseman was a member, in a liquor case. The papers were issued by Justice Quarterman, and the case will be tried at the Fall term of the Supreme Court at North Hempstead.

There is considerable complaint at the removal of the Post Office from the village of Deer Park to a small hamlet known as West Deer Park. The railroad company, in consequence, make the latter the regular stopping place, and great inconvenience is caused to the people of the village, who have to travel nearly three miles for their letters and papers.

STATEN ISLAND.

Dr. Lee, of Stapleton, concluded the Coroner's inquest yesterday in the case of Henry M. Kelling, a pianoforte maker and tuner, who committed suicide late on Friday afternoon at Four Corners in Middletown, by cutting the arteries in his left wrist with a pocket-knife. The jury rendered a verdict according to the facts.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The public visit to the New-York Catholic Protectory in West Chester, which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed to to-day on account of the storm. In addition to the other attractions there will be speeches delivered every day during the continuation of the visit as follows: To-day the opening speech will be delivered by Frederick Conkling; on Wednesday speeches will be made by Judges Tappen and Cockran; on Thursday by B. F. Willis and Rev. Thomas Mooney; on Friday by John Savage, LL. D., Daniel O'Connor, and Fernando Wood, and on Saturday by ex-Senator John B. Haskin and Alderman Purroy.

NEW-JERSEY.

Collecter Love, of Jersey City, reports the receipt of $10,030 71 in taxes and assessments last week.

George and William Arnot, aged respectively twelve and eighteen years, were captured on Sunday night in the act of robbing the canal-boat John, lying in the Morris Canal basin. They were committed for trial.

A grindstone in the cutlery factory of Furness, Bannister & Co., Newark, burst yesterday and seriously injured a workman, William Rotherham. The flying fragments of the stone did considerable damage to the building. Rotherham's injuries are not considered dangerous.

Coroner Lynch held an inquest last night in the case of the unknown man whose charred remains were found floating in the hold of the oil-lighter Competition, on board of which the explosion and fire took place last Thursday morning while lying at the Morgan street dock in Jersey City. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

When the steamer Matteawan was about leaving her dock at Keyport, yesterday, to proceed to New-York, a man drove recklessly down the pier and the team went overboard, dragging the driver, George Hoffman, after them. James Campbell, who is connected with the Corporation Counsel's office New-York, jumped into a skiff, and with the assistance of some others, succeeded in rescuing the drowning man and horses.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The sale of the franchises and property of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company under the provisions of a decree of foreclosure granted by the United States Court in May last, was announced to take place at noon yesterday, in front of the Custom-house. At that hour there were present about fifty persons, including Mr. Jay Cooke, United States Commissioner Kenneth G. White, Mr. C. Tower, Johnson Livingstone, and other gentlemen officially or pecuniarily interested. The Committee on Purchase appointed by the bondholders of the road were present also. After some private conference, during which it became known that Mr. Cooke and the committee were desirous of a postponement of sale, an adjournment until 2 o'clock was ordered. At that hour the gentlemen reassembled in the rain and, after another brief deliberation the sale was adjourned until Thursday, Aug. 12, at noon. Mr. Cooke informed a TIMES reporter that the object of asking for the postponement was to give time for the more perfect preparation of all the preliminaries and details of the sale. In answer to a question as to the value of the property to be sold, Mr. Cooke said he could not tell what it was worth in the aggregate, but he believed it was worth every dollar it represented. The property to be sold embraces everything pertaining to the road excepting the unearned lands granted by Congress.

SHOE-CUTTERS STILL LOCKED OUT.

Yesterday wrought no new change in the positions of the shoe-cutters' strike. The strikers for the most part are still firm against any reduction of their wages, and Mr. Burt will not employ any of them who have refused the schedule of wages which he offered them. Mr. Burt stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that a great many of the old hands are willing to return and work at his terms, but are deterred from doing so by the action of some of the more prominent members of the Crispin societies who are determined to have no backsliding from the society prices by any of its members. Eight new hands, all non-society men, were taken on trial, yesterday, while as many more applicants for situations were refused work on account of the extreme dullness of the trade. With the number of hands at present at his disposal, Mr. Burt says that he will be able to fill all orders which he may receive between this and the time in which the trade shall become more brisk.

THE SCHOOL FOR NURSES OPENED.

The School for Nurses established in the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island was informally opened yesterday, when over thirty applicants for instruction were received by Dr. Kitchen, chief of staff. The majority of the pupils are women of fair education, and in all instances chosen with a view to their fitness for the calling which they desire to follow. During August and September, in addition to the regular course of instruction at the bedside of patients by the house physicians, the following course of lectures will be delivered: Dr. D. H. Kitchen, on "Nursing;" Dr. Walter R. Gillette, "Midwifery;" Dr. Leroy M. Yale, "Physiology;" Dr. Joseph W. Howe, "Surgical Nursing;" Dr. G. Piffard, "Examination of Urine;" Dr. Edward Frankel, "Hygiene;" Dr. John H. Ripley, "Children;" Dr. Drake, "Poisons;" Dr. Pallen, "Food." One-half day's leave of absence will be granted every week to all pupils desiring it, and each will be allowed to attend her particular house of worship on Sundays.

NO SCURVY ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

A report to the effect that scurvy prevailed among the prisoners confined in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island was circulated yesterday, and a reporter of THE TIMES called upon Dr. D. H. Kitchen, chief of staff, and was informed that the rumor was unfounded. There were two patients in the Penitentiary hospital suffering from that disease, and about five in the work-house, but they were recent arrivals, and in all probability brought the germs of the disease from the City. Dr. Kitchen further stated that scurvy seldom, if ever, made its appearance among prisoners who have been incarcerated for comparatively long periods, from the fact that they are always well supplied with common vegetables with the usual fare. They are compelled to eat salt meat only twice a week, and never without vegetable soup.

HOUSE ROBBERY AT HOBOKEN, N. J.

The residence of John H. Taylor, at Eighth street and Park avenue, Hoboken, was entered on Sunday afternoon, during the absence of the family, and robbed of $3,000 in bonds, $416 in cash, a check for $32, and jewelry to the value of about $500. Mr. Taylor and his family had gone to the Weehawken Cemetery, and during their absence a well-dressed man was seen on the front stoop. After ringing the bell twice and failing to gain admittance, the man went to the basement door and entered. He came out again in about half an hour, and walked rapidly away. The stranger is supposed to have been the thief, and it is strongly suspected that the servant, who is a new one, was in collusion with him, as all the doors were opened with keys.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge James H. Bell, of Texas, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Judge Francis D. Stockton, of Tennessee, is at the Coleman House.

Naval Constructor Isaiah Hanscom, United States Navy, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Gen. William B. Franklin, of Hartford, and H. H. Porter, of Chicago, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. J. K. Moorhead, of Pittsburg, and Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Alexander G. Cattell, of New-Jersey, and Judge A. L. Roache, of Indianapolis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, and Nicolas De Voigt, Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Rear Admiral Reed Werden and Capt. J. C. P. De Krafft, United States Navy; Capt. H. Tibbits, of the steam-ship City of Brooklyn, and Col. H. S. McComb, of Delaware, are at the Everett House.

Congressman George M. Beebe, of Monticello, N. Y.; J. Hubley Ashton, of Washington; Gen. F. J. Herron, of Louisiana; W. L. Scott, of Erie, Penn., and William Stickney, of the Indian Commission, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 2.—Sugar steady; jobbing sales; Common, 8¼c.; low Fair to fully Fair, 8½c.@9½c.; Prime, 9¾c.; Choice, 10c. Molasses dull; jobbing sales; Common, 40c.@45c.; Fair, 50c.@55c.; Prime to choice, 58c.@70c. Flour excited and higher; active; Superfine, $5 25; Fine, $4 75; Double Extra, $5 50@$5 75; Treble Extra, $6@$7 75; Choice, $8@$8 50. Corn quiet at 85c.@93c. Oats dull at 67c. Bran quiet at $1 10. Hay firmer; Prime, $26@$27. Coffee firm; Ordinary to Prime, 18c.@20¼c. Pork active and firmer, and held at $23@$23 25. Bacon strong: Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅝c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Bulk Meats—None in first hands; Shoulders, jobbing at 9¾c. Lard dull: Tierce, 14c.; Keg, 14¾c. Whisky firm; Rectified, $1 20@$1 21. Corn-meal firmer at $3 85. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 51. Gold, 115.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 2.—Flour excited and higher; Family, $7@$7 15. Wheat excited and higher; Red, $1 45@$1 55. Corn steady and firm at 72c.@75c. Oats excited and higher, irregular; closed at 70c.@75c. Rye quiet but firm; New, $1@$1 05. Pork in good demand at full prices; all offerings taken at $21. Lard firmer and held higher; Steam, 13⅝c.; Kettle, 14c.@14¼c.; Summer, 13c. asked. Bulk Meats firmer and held higher; Shoulders, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.@12c.; Clear Sides, 12⅛c.@12¼c., inside figures bid. Live Hogs in active demand and firm; Common, $7 50@$7 65; good Light and Butchers', $7 25@$8; bulk of sales at $7 80@$7 95; receipts, 1,210 head. Whisky—Demand quiet and firm at $1 17. Butter firm and unchanged.

TOLEDO, Aug. 2.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat excited and higher; closed steady; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 52½; No. 3 do., $1 50; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 50; Amber Michigan, $1 50; September, $1 49; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 53½; No. 2 do., $1 49; August, $1 45@$1 50; September, $1 50; No. 3 do., $1 30; new, $1 27½. Corn—Demand fair and prices have advanced 2c.; closed quiet; High Mixed, 78½c.; August, 78c.@78½c.; September, 79; Low Mixed, 78¼c. Oats excited and higher; closing weak; No. 2, 61½c.; August, 51½c.; September, 48c.; October, 45c.; White, 65c.; Michigan, 60c.@61½c. Freights dull and nominal. Receipts for 2 days—200 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments for 2 days—200 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Wheat dull, nominal. Rye, $1 on the street. Corn scarce, and sells in small lots at 86c.@89c. for Western No. 2 and No. 1, and 86c. for round Yellow. Oats stronger, and quoted at 61c.@66c.; sales, 3 cars No. 2 Mixed Canada at 61c; 1 car No. 1 Mixed State at 62c.; 1 car No. 1 White State choice, in bags, 67c. Barley quiet. Malt unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm at $1 20@$1 30. Corn quiet but firm at 65c.@68c. Rye dull and lower at $1. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Bagging quiet but steady at 14c.

For other Telegraph Markets see Sixth Page.

CHEESE MARKET.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Ten thousand boxes of Cheese were sold here to-day at 11½c.@12⅜c. ℘ ℔., the average price being 11⅞c. At Little Falls 8,300 bxs. were sold at 11¾c.@12¼c., the average price being 12c.

NO REMEDY EXTANT

Equals DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR for all cases of sores, piles, burns, and corns. It stops pain instantly, and leaves no scar. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool—Henry Stevens, Thos. Townsend, Jr., Frank McIntyre, Miss Sophia McIntyre, F. B. Walton, Frank Welch, Richard Forde, Mrs. Clutt and two children, C. Rassetti, E. Suaroni, E. S. Wilson, John Steward, Mr. Knight, Mrs. Knight, Terence Allt, Isidor Levi, Mrs. Bowes, F. Harby, Miss Olie Haxby, W. J. Bair, Richard Deary, Frank Bernard, Harry Bernard, Miss Charity Eva, Mrs. Mary Hughes, Mrs. Mary Servias, F. R. Price, Mrs. Price, Mrs. S. L. Richards, Margaret Conway, Maria Conway, Lino Silva, Aug. P. McMahon, H. S. Firman.

In steam-ship Cornwall, from Bristol.—Miss Jane Jennings, Mr. Naesmyth, Miss Reynolds, William Wetter, Miss Mary A. Williams, John A. Bayley, Miss Denning, Edward Cannonel, Mrs. Coombe, John Luxton, Edward Smith, James Clift, William Durham and wife, C. L. Walker.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:58 | Sun sets....7:14 | Moon sets..8:45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:18 | Gov. Island.10:07 | Hell Gate..11:29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............MONDAY, Aug. 2.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Claribel, (Br.,) Williams, Port-au-Prince, Laguayra, &c.; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Ship Shelburne, (Br.,) Murphy, Antwerp, Brett, Son & Co.

Barks H. L. Routh, Martin, London, Thomas Dunham's Nephew; Giuzeni, (Br.,) Scorgie, London, George F. Bulley & Co.; Edward, Hichborn, Stettin, Carver & Barnes.

Brigs Onalaska, Hart, Trieste, Parsons & Loud; Callao, Leeman, Amsterdam, Brett, Son & Co.; Ranger, Le Grand, Paspebive, Canada, via Turk's Island, George F. Bulley; Dei Gratia, (Br.,) Morehouse, Liverpool, L. F. Brigham; Lije Houghton, Rose, Stettin, Miller & Houghton; Elizabeth, Stubbs, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Corner Bros. & Co.

Schrs. F. G. Russell, Rankin, St. John's, Antigua, B. J. Wenberg; Esther, (Br.,) Maloney, St. Andrew's, N. B., Heney & Parker, Sarah E. Douglass, (Br.,) Bitney, Governor's Harbor, James Douglas & Co.; Artist, Forrester, Somerset, Mass., Ferguson & Wood.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool July 22 and Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. July 28, lat. 45 14, lon. 44 14, passed steam-ship City of Berlin, hence, for Liverpool; same day, lat. 49 09, lon. 44 20, passed ship George H. Warren, from St. John, N. B., for London; Aug. 1, 260 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Republic, hence, for Liverpool.

Bark Rocket, Atkinson, Porto Cabello 21 ds., with mdse. to J. Agostino—vessel to Theo. Foulke. July 24, lat. 29 42, lon. 73, spoke whaling schr. Antarctic, 4 months out, with 30 bbls. sperm oil; same time spoke whaling schr. Arizona, with 130 bbls. sperm oil; left in port bark Jane Adeline, Lindsay, for Philadelphia; brig A. B. Patterson, Ritchie, for New-York; schrs A. G. Bryant, Stubbs; J. Giradle, Freethy; Northern Home, (Br.,) Swann, and Allegro, Kellar, for do.

Bark Teresa, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Leghorn 45 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to order—vessel to Lauro, Storey & Scarpati; passed Gibraltar June 22.

Bark Republik, (Ger.,) Fortmann, Bremen 43 ds., with mdse. to Charles Luling & Co.; had strong westerly gales to lon. 40, and, since, fine weather.

Bark Lottie Stewart, (of St. John, N. B.,) Sinclair, Liverpool 36 ds., via Sydney, C. B., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Carrie Delup, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) McKay, Liverpool 45 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. July 22 to 26, lat 45, lon. 40 to 46, saw several large icebergs.

Bark Zampa, (Norw.,) Olsen, Havre June 22, in ballast to Benham & Boyesen. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Hong Kong, (Ger.,) Brandhoff, Bridgewater June 9, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Anita, (Nor.,) Guthorinsen, Liverpool June 2, in ballast to master. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Nudsvig, (Norw.,) Evensen, Tralee 38 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Decker, St. Pierre 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Æolus, (Ger.,) Berding, Bremen 30 ds., in ballast to Dill & Radmann. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Iris, (Ger.,) Pfeiffer, Bremen 42 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Portland, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Morgan, St. Pierre 16 ds., with sugar to D. Trowbridge & Co.—vessel to J. A. Horsay.

Schr. Chimo, (of Bangor,) Lansil, Viques, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. A. Vatable & Son—vessel to F. H. Smith & Co.

Schr. Jennie B. Gilkey, (of Boston,) Gilkey, Cardenas 8 ds., with melado and sugar to R. R. Barthold—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. John Wentworth, (of Bucksport,) Lowell, St. Pierre 20 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Winner, Nash, St. Croix 17 ds., with sugar, rum, &c., to P. Hanford & Co.—vessel to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Mabel Hall, Bradley, Richmond, Me., with lumber to order.

Schr. H. A. Dewitt, Manson, Gardiner, with granite to order.

Schr. Excelsior, Farnsworth, Gardiner, with lumber to J. C. Smith & Co.

Schr. Granite State, Hart, Rockport, with granite to Johnson & Smith.

Schr. Helen G. King, Woods, Calais, with lumber to J. G. Schultze—vessel to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Calvin, Gove, Calais, with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Caspian, Fletcher, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Charles S. Hazard, Bartlett, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Charles W. Morse, Myers, Hallowell, with lumber to James Marsh.

Schr. C. F. Lawrence, Mason, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. William H. Rowe, Whitmore, Salem.

Schr. William A. Crocker, Parker, Boston.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Hall, Boston.

Schr. A. M. Aldridge, Handel Boston.

Schr. H. W. Benedict, Arnold, Boston.

Schr. Onward, Wheeler, Providence.

Schr. Oregon, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. Altavelia, Jones, Providence.

Schr. A. B. Hays, Barlow, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. J. I. Worthington, Fitch, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mist, Muncy, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wave, Pinkham, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah B. Buckley, Buckley, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. George Edwin, Sammis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Metler, Parker, Dighton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Angler, Besse, Wareham, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. L. Hess, Conklin, Bristol.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Allen, Harwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ocean Queen, Mott, Nantucket, with fish to E. Haley.

Schr. Isabelle, Martin, Nantucket, with fish to Moon & Lanphear.

Schr. Lamoine, Wilson, Nantucket, with fish to J. C. Rogers.

Schr. Leonora, Morphy, Fall River.

Schr. Lavinia Jane Mott, Fall River.

Schr. Hero, Kelly, Fall River.

Schr. Surge, Warwick, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. F. Merwin, Bunce, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Marietta Hand, Goldsmith, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eliza Ross, Lewis, Dighton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Bertha, Conover, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Dutton, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charley Woolsey, Allen, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Lillie Falkenburg, Falkenburg, New-Haven.

Schr. William Young, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Thomas Ellis, Kelly, Dennis.

Schr. Edward Wooten, Smith, New-Bedford.

Schr. D. L. Sturges, Miles, New-Bedford.

Schr. Edwin A. Post, Russell, Newport.

Schr. Convoy, French, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Onward, Gorham, Wareham.

Schr. Silas Brainerd, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Allie H. Belden, Harris, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Free Wind, Frisbee, New-London.

Schr. Old Zack, Butler, New-London.

Schr. White Cloud, Heaney, New-London.

Schr. Ontario, Turner, Harwich.

Schr. T. W. H. White, Smith, Virginia.

Schr. Maxson Rogers, Abrams, Virginia.

Schr. M. G. Leonard, Mallsbury, Virginia.

Schr. N. W. McGee, Seaman, Virginia.

Schr. Sandy Hook, Rogers, Virginia.

Schr. S. A. Bunce, Arnold, Virginia.

Schr. C. and C. Brooks, Scull, Virginia.

Schr. E. S. Tyler, Miller, Baltimore, for Saco.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, E.; raining and thick.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—Arr. steamers James A. Gary, Hall, Newbern, N. C.; William Crane, Howes, Boston; William Kennedy, Foster, Providence; bark Anita, (Norw.,) Guthorinson, Liverpool; schrs. Hattie E. King, Crowell, Windsor, N. S.; Annio Verden, Bernard, Boston; Electra, Bailey, Allen, do.; Sallie Coursey, Sipple, Charleston; Melvin, Roberts, Newbern, N. C.

Cld. steamers Elizabeth, Clark, New-York; Richard Willing, Iler, Philadelphia; barks Nord Havet, (Norw.,) Myher, Bremen; Udjus, (Norw.,) Jensen, Christiania; Modesta, (Br.,) Rowland, Havre; schrs Isaac Orbeton, Crockett, Boston; Hattie M. Crowell, Crowell, do.; Cohasset, Baker, do.; Clara E. Simpson, Talpey, Portsmouth, N. H.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 2.—Arr. steamer Sea Gull Childs, Charleston.

Cld. steamer George Appold, Loveland, Boston; Ariel, (Br.,) Craig, Liverpool; ship Stuiote, (Br.,) Smail, Antwerp.

Also arr. bark Kong Carl, (Norw.,) Beck, from Liverpool; brigs Czarowitz, (Br.,) Miller, from Rio; Wm. McKeen, from Demerara.

At Quarantine—Bark Sausone, (Aust.,) Ellen Stevens, Brown, from Matanzas.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Arr. steamers Roman, Crowell, Philadelphia; Worcester, Hedge, Charlottetown; Dominion, (Br.,) Clements, Yarmouth, N. S.; schrs. C. A. Coulomb, Fennimore, Philadelphia; A. P. Norwell, Cullen, Philadelphia; Andrew Peters, Cook, Hoboken; B. L. Eaton, Grierson, Hoboken.

Aug. 2.—Arr. steamers Centipede, Miller, from Philadelphia; Lancaster, Mills, from Philadelphia; schrs. G. M. Porter, Cook, from Baltimore; Union, Sawyer, from Hoboken.

Cld. steamer Nereus, Berry, for New York; brigs Etna, (Br.,) McKinnon, for Havre or Antwerp, via Philadelphia; Nancy, (Br.,) McDonald, for Penarth Roads for orders; Liberty, Devereaux, for Cartagena, U. S. C.; schr. Ida L., Parker, for New York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 2.—Cld. bark Rothiemay, (Br.,) Evans, Liverpool.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Aug. 2—A. M.—Arr. Aug. 1 barks Adriatic, 30 ds. from Rotterdam, for Philadelphia; Vale, from Cork, in ballast, seeking. About 120 sail are in the harbor, mostly schrs.

Arr. this A. M. steamer Richmond, from New-York.

The bark Advocate reports speaking the bark Germania, from Hamburg, for Philadelphia, and ship Underwriter, from Liverpool, for Quebec.

Arr. schr. Charles A. Higgins, 18 ds. from St Kitts, for orders.

P. M.—Arr. to-day, bark Fauchon, from England, via Sydney, C. B.; brig Hester, from Kingston, Jamaica; schrs. Curtis Tilton, from Caibarien, and Chas. A. Higgins, 18 ds. from St. Kitts, the latter ordered to Philadelphia. The brigs Florence and Walter Howes are here outward bound, and a large fleet of schooners. The bark Agustina and brig Maria went to sea yesterday. The steamer Richmond sld. for New-York at 3:10 P. M.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 2.—Passed in for Baltimore—Barks Kong Carl, Anita, and Byr, from Liverpool; Czarowich, Rio; Wave King, Cork; S. W. Holbrook, Helen Stevens, Neversink, and brig McKean, from West Indies.

Passed out—Brigs Annie Wharton and Ahto; bark Orestes.

Arr. brigs Albany, Rio, for orders; Johann, for Richmond.

GALVESTON, July 31.—Arr. schr. Robert Ruff, Routen, Havana, in ballast.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 2.—Arr. schrs. Blythe Messenger, Port Gilbert, and J. C. Cunningham, Philadelphia. Arr. yesterday, bark Northern Chief, Miller, Liverpool.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug.—2 A. M.—Steam-ship Florida, from Providence, passed up at 7.15 A. M.; schrs. Abel W. Parker, from Taunton; Marietta Tilton, from Boston; Caroline Young, from Salem; John W. Hall, from Providence, and E. G. Irwin, from Pawtucket, passed up this A. M. Steam-ship Vanguard, from New-Orleans, passed up at 1 P. M. yesterday; steamers Pottsville and Harrisburg, from New-York; schrs. Mary P. Hudson, from Boston; Lena Hunter, from do.; Marcia S. Lewis, from do.; Twenty-one Friends, from do.; Julia A. Garrison, from do.; Gussie Wilson, from Quincy Point, and Abbie Dunn, from Bath, passed up last evening; ship City of Philadelphia, (new,) for Mare Island, Cal., passed down yesterday morning; steamers Vindicator, for Providence; Alliance, for Richmond, Va.; schrs. Katie Collins, for Boston; Marian Gage, for do., and brig Marie, (Dutch,) for St. Martin's, passed down Saturday evening; steam-ship Indiana, from Liverpool, and bark Alba, (Dan.,) from Ivigtut, passed up Saturday evening.

Noon.—Steam-ship Norman, from Boston; a bark, probably the Graf Moltke, (Ger.,) from Stettin; steamers Williamsport, from Salem; Hercules, from Boston; schrs. Rachel S. Miller, from Boston; Sallie E. Ludlam, from do.; Charles E. Paige, from do.; Mabel Ross, from do.; Emma B. Shaw, from do.; Estelle Day, from do.; Sallie Lee, from do.; Thomas Sinnickson, from do.; Mary Weaver, from do.; Jessie W. Star, from do.; Maggie Cain, from do.; Frank B. Colton, from Commercial Point; James A. Griffin, from Providence; Louise D. Rathbun, from do.; Cornelia Newkirk, from do.; James Allderdice, from do.; Mercy K. Trundy, from Portsmouth; Mary A. Trainer, from Lynn; Martha Junis, from do.; Eleaser Vanduzen, from Beverly; William H. Whittaker, from Pensacola; Rebecca Florence, from Provincetown; James W. Hall, Jr., from Pawtucket, and E. and G.W. Hinds, from Calais, passed up this A. M.

Schr. Helena E. Schubert, from Portsmouth, for Philadelphia, anchored off here at 10 A. M. and remains; schrs. William Marshall, for Boston, and Union Flag, for Portsmouth, passed down at 10:40 A. M.

Arr. brig Hester, from Kingston, Jam., logwood, for orders.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug. 2—P. M.—Capt. Ingram, of the pilot steamer City Point, from Cape May, reports passed at anchor off the Brandywine the ship City of Philadelphia, for Mare Island, Cal., and two light barks bound up at anchor between Dan Baker Buoy and Bombay Hook. The schr. Hannah E. Shubert still remains.

NEW-BEDFORD, Aug. 2.—Arr. schrs. Thomas B. Smith, Rondout, and Julia E. Pratt, Baltimore; Lucy M. Collins, Darien, Ga.; Elvira, Hoboken; T. B. Abel, Port Johnson; Ontario, Bristol, Me.; Laura Robinson, Rondout; Clio, Gardiner, Me.

Sld. schr. Mary Eliza, New-York.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Aug. 2.—Arr. schr. J. K. F. James, Bisbett, St. John, N. B.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—Arr. steamers Juniata, Catherine, Havana; Margaret Baker, do.; bark Elvisa, (Sp.,) Ponce.

Cld. brig E. M., (Sp.,) Valers, Alicante.

PASS A L'OUTRE, Aug. 2.—Arr. steamer Wilmington, Holmes, from Havana.

Sld. steamer Hudson, Gager, for New-York.

Outer Bar, steamer Oberon, (Br.,) Hanny, from Liverpool.

PORTLAND, Aug. 1.—Arr. ship Caledonia, Potter, from Liverpool.

Aug. 2.—Arr. schr. Bushrod W. Hill, from Baltimore.

Cld. steamer Franconia, Bragg, for New-York; brig Josefa, for Havana; schrs. Isaac Rich, for Philadelphia, and Lizzie B. Gregg, for St. Vincent, C. V. I.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 2.—Arr. steamers McClellan, March, from Baltimore; Hunter, Sherman, from Philadelphia; Vindicator, Rogers, from do.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Cld. schrs. Sea Dog, Allen, for Jacksonville; J. C. Sweeney, Somers, for Boston; Sophia Godfrey, Godfrey, for Milton, Mass.; W. D. Scull Frambes, for Beverly; steam-ship Pottsville, Winnett, for Bristol.

Arr. steam-ships Williamsport, Willetts, from Salem; Hercules, Swasey, from Boston; schrs. Wm. Tice, Tice, from Saco; C. E. Paige, Grace, from Salem; Mabie Rose, Alden, from Boston; Estelle Day, Tracey, from do.; Twenty-one Friends, Jeffries, from do.; Mary Weaver, Weaver, from do.; James Alderdice, Rockhill, from do.; E. Vandusen, Godfrey, from Beverly; M. A. Trainer, Oskins, from Lynn; Martha Innes, Newcomb, from do.; F. A. Heath, Hatch, from New-Bedford; Express Tilton, Ireland, from do.; J. W. Hall, Jr., Powell, from Pawtucket; Cordelia Newkirk, Huntley, from Providence; W. H. Whittaker, Carll, from Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Arr. steam-ships Vanguard, Gill, New-Orleans; Norman, Boggs, Boston; Pottsville, Winnitt, Boston; Catharine Whiting, Harding, Providence; Florida, Crocker, Providence, Hamburg, Worth, New-York; J. W. Everman, Platt, Richmond; steamers J. S. Shriver, Wood, Baltimore; Experiment, Pierce, New-York; schrs. Abbie, Oakes, Portland; Sallie Muir, Powell, Bath; Caroline Young, Young, Cambridgeport; E. G. Irwin, Johnson, Pawtucket; Abbie Dunn, Fountain, St. Georges, Me.; J. Burley, Northrop, Providence; W. Donnelly, Hopkins, Elizabeth City; Ann Twible, Mullen, Norfolk; A. Predmore, Baxter, James River.

Cld. steamers W. Whellden, Riggans, Baltimore; E. C. Biddle, Pierce, New-York; barks Margaret Evans, Ham, Antwerp; George H. Jenkins, Hilton, Antwerp; Susan M. Dudman, Ross, Rotterdam; ship Charles H. Oulton, Peck, Antwerp; brig San Pietro, Lauro, Genoa; schrs. A. Middleton, Bowen, Wilmington, N. C.; Grace Nebster, Gales, Portland; Caroline Young, Young, Cambridgeport; Plowboy, Hallett, do.; Horace Moodie, Hand, East Cambridge; R. R. Vaugh, Smith, do.; Restless, Barnham Gloucester; T. L. Burns, Burns, Boston; Charlie and Willie, Cousins, do.; Wm. Marshall, Cain, do.; W. Abbott, Ludlam, Charleston; R. & S. Corson, Corson, Chelsea; R. Vaux, Robinson, Saugus; S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, Providence; F. A. Heath, Hatch, Pawtucket; A. E. Safford, Ketcham, do.; Union Flag, Frisbee, Portsmouth, N. H.; E. H. Williams, Russell, Nantucket; & Castner, Jr., Lake, Georgetown, D. C.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 2.—Arr. schrs. Spring Bird from Bath, for St. John; Lebanon, from St. Stephens; Ann Sinclair, from Portsmouth; Cora Patterson, from Boston.

Cld. schr. Valparaiso, for Boston.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Aug. 2.—Arr. steamer Professor Morse, from London, via Key West.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Aug. 2.—Arr. steamer Montgomery, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Cld. ship Avonmore, (Br.,) Corfield, for Callao.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 2.—The Pacific Mail steamer Great Republic, for Hong Kong via Yokohama sld. to-day.

SAVANNAH, July 31.—Arr. steamer General Barnes, Cheeseman, from New-York.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Aug. 1.—Arr. schr. Early Bird, from New-York.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 2.—Arr. schrs. Ariana, from Philadelphia; A. C. Watson, from Portland; Rangatua, from Boston.

Cld. schr. Ella Worden, for Boston.

TYBEE, Ga., Aug. 1.—Arr. steamer Ashland, Whitehurst, from New-York; brig Joven, Carmelita, (Sp.,) from St. Jago.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 31.—Sld. steamer Benefactor, Wood, for New-York.

Arr. Aug. 2, steamer Lucille, Bennett, from Baltimore; brig Azza, (For.,) Hauger, from Arendal; schr. Paul Seavey, from Surinam.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Steam-ship Cornwall, (Br.,) Stamper, from Bristol, arr. 1st, reports: July 27, between lat. 47 and 49, lon. 45 and 50, passed several large icebergs and a quantity of broken ice; had fine weather to Cape Race, and since very unsettled weather and thick fog.

Bark Mozart, (Ger.,) Albertsen, from London, arr. and anchored at Sandy Hook for orders, was towed to the City this morning.

The schr. from Alvarado Mexico, published yesterday as the Vampire, Capt. Bishop, should have been schr. Tampico, Bonhoff, &c.

DISASTER.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 2.—The schr. Black Warrior, from Gouldsboro, with lumber, for Boston, went ashore on the Londoner, Cape Ann, at 2 o'clock this morning. Her deck load was thrown overboard, and the vessel was got off at 11 o'clock with very little damage.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CIENFUEGOS, Aug. 2.—Arr. July 31, schr. Lewis A. Edwards, Miller, New-York.

Sld. July 30, brig Fidelia, (Br.,) Young, Delaware Breakwater.

HALIFAX, Aug. 2.—Arr. steamers Carrol, Wright, Boston; Falmouth, Portland; brigs Three Cheers, Turks' Island; Forest Prince, Inagua; schr. Corinne S. Bishop, Glouster, for the Banks

HAVANA, July 30.—Arr. schr. White Wing, Dorp, Philadelphia; 31st, brig Cairo, (Br.,) Rogers, Pensacola; schr. Monadnock, Baker, Shieldsbow; Aug. 1, brig Bogota, Johnson, Baltimore.

Sld. 30th, bark R. A. Allen, Tarr, New-York; 31st steamer City of New-York, Timmerman, New-York; bark Brothers, Bahia, do.

LOCKPORT, N. S., Aug. 1.—Sld. brig Evaneline, for West Indies.

MATANZAS, July 30.—Arr. bark Manitou, North, Baltimore; brig Minnitus, (Br.,) Todd, New-York; 31st, schr. Mollie Emma, Sleeper, Pascagoula.

July 31.—Sld bark Matthew Baird, Noyes, N. of Hatteras; N. M. Haven, Ulrich, do.; brig Mary A. Chase, Dolan, do.; schr. Frances Satterly, Davis, do.; Aug. 1, brigs Eliza, New-York; Cascatelle, N. of Hatteras.

SAGUA, July 23.—Sld. schr. Zeta Psi, for Baltimore.

Sld. July 24, bark Abbie N. Franklin, Gross, for N. of Hatteras.

SYDNEY, C. B., July 31.—Sld. steam-ship Earl of Lonsdale, (Br.,) McKenna, for London.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The following vessels have sld. for the United States: Sindbad, Guiseppe, Accame, Transit, Margaret, Sterlingshire, Parana, Elvina, Chippewa, Wanderer, Fleetwing, William Tapscott, Garibaldi, (Capt. Hermansen,) Universe, Home, Wild Hunter, Sunbeam, W. N. H. Clements, Prince de Conde, Anna, (Capt. Hawkins,) Everett Gray, Albatross, Alpha, Germania, (Capt. Pellica) and Araldo.

Arr. from the United States to-day, Willy Rickmers, (at Falmouth,) Maria, (Capt. Trepania,) Harriet Wade, Eldorado, Lord Palmerston, Reliance, and Southern Ocean, (the latter at Queenstown, and proceeded to Antwerp.)

Arr. on the 30th ult., Braato, Helios, Brage, Pan, Minnesota, (the last three in the Channel.)

Arr. on the 25th ult., Marianna VII.

Arr. yesterday, Unione, Sally, Amelie, (Capt. Armand,) Charles Chaloner, Gaeha, Joseph Fish and Haytien.

ANTWERP, July 31.—Arr. steam-ship Steinmann, Lechere, New-York.

Aug. 2.—The steamer Vaderland, for Philadelphia, passed Flushing at 7 o'clock last evening.

MOVILLE, Aug. 2.—The Allan Line steamer Peruvian, Capt. Watts, from Montreal July 20, and Quebec July 23, for Liverpool, arr. in this harbor this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 2.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Frisia, Capt. Mier, from New-York July 2, for Hamburg, arrived here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 2.—The steam-ship Illinois, Capt. Shackford, of the American Line, from Philadelphia July 22, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

The Inman Line steamer City of Boston, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York July 21, for Liverpool, arr. here at 1 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The steamer Faraday, which was engaged in repairing the United States direct cable, has arr. at Deal.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 2.—The White Star Line steamer Celtic, from New-York July 24, arr. here at 9 P. M.

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